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To Sellers and Buyers of Eggs and Fowls

IN ONE mail we have two complaints from readers of this paper about transactions with advertisers.

The first tells of purchasing a trio of White Wyandottes at \$10, and says he received a cockerel with a lot of dark feathers and "a comb that resembles a chair cushion more than it does a White Wyandotte comb, and the pullets' combs are no better." He adds, "I reserved the right to return them if not satisfactory, and have the price back, but he would not accept them, so I had to keep them. Has the buyer any rights that the breeder should respect?"

The second case is that of a man who bought several sittings of eggs on the written agreement of a certain breeder. "1st. They were to be his best eggs. 2d. One sitting each from his three best pens. 3d. The number of pen to be marked on each egg. 4th. Delivery April 5th or 6th." He describes the eggs received as follows: "Eggs received April 9th. Of the three sittings (45 eggs) 13 were nice large brown eggs, averaging 30 ounces to the dozen; 18 were poorer in size and color, and averaged 23 ounces to the dozen; 14 were very small and of poor color, weighing only 21 ounces to the dozen. The whole lot contained 7 eggs so poor in shell that it would have been impossible for a hen to incubate them."

He sends me six of the poorest eggs as a sample.

Let me say at the beginning of what comments I have to make on points brought up by these two complaints that as to the general merits of either case I have no opinion, as I have before me only one side of each case. I simply use these as texts. My experience has been that nearly always the complainant states his case much more strongly and positively than the facts warrant. Frequently things that he was positive he had in black and white, just as he understood and represented them, are found to be quite different. That may not be so in either of the above cases, but in neither of them has the complainant gone about adjusting the difficulty in the right way.

If the man who bought the \$10 trio of birds, bought them

on approval, the thing for him to do was to inspect them at once after taking them home, and if not satisfactory return them at once. If the birds were bought on approval there was no need to give the seller a chance to refuse to take them back. Send them to him and he will take them if returned as per conditions of sale. He cannot do otherwise. I suspect that in this case the buyer is either in error about the conditions of

The eggs sent me are not nice large eggs, but they are such eggs as many stocks of good Wyandottes produce quite a large proportion of. They are, in fact, ordinary Wyandotte eggs — the kind I had in mind when I said some things about Wyandottes and Wyandotte eggs last year, which a good many didn't like. I suppose from the statement quoted above that the poorest of the next best lot of eggs were better than the

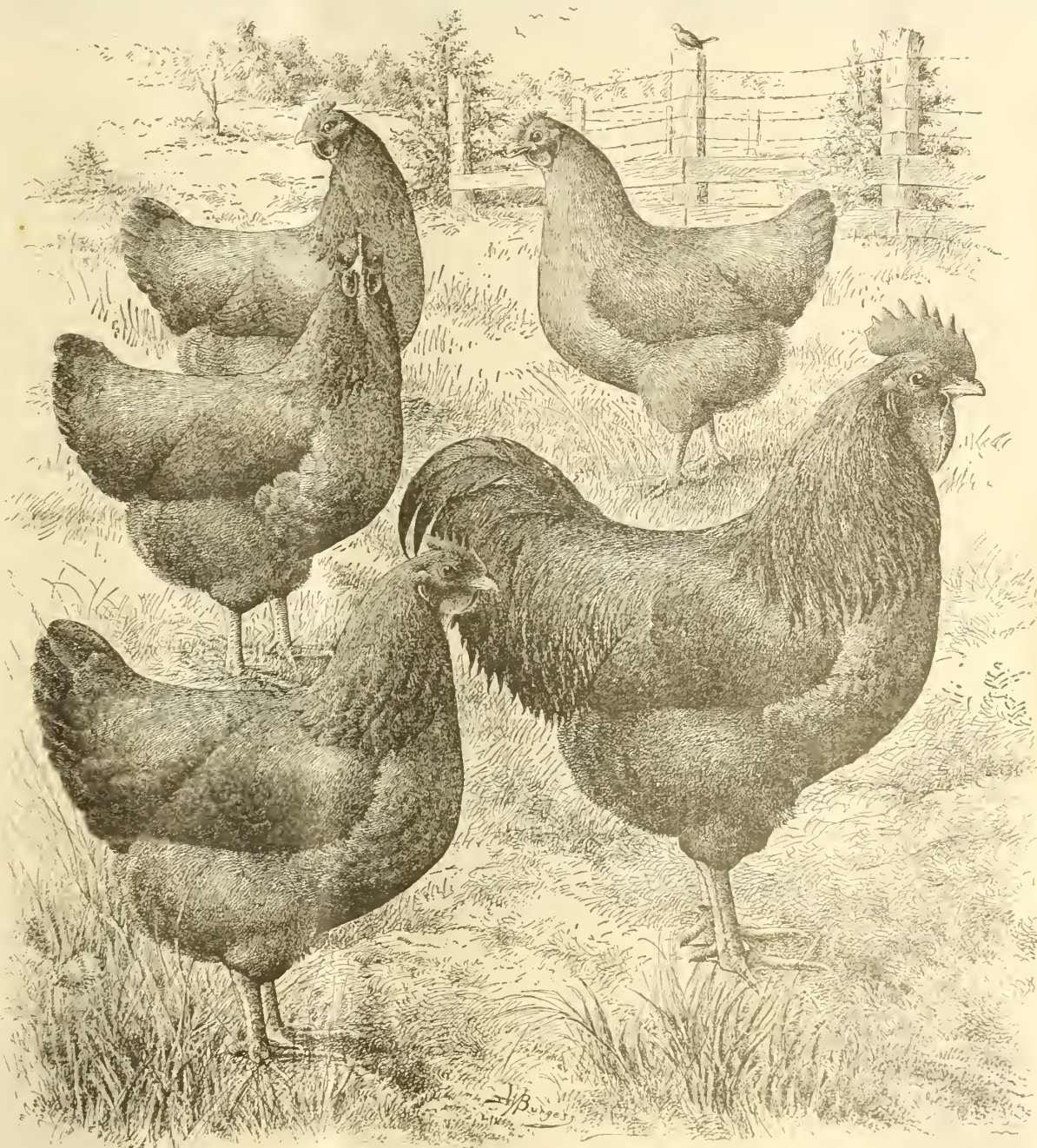
best of these. If that is the case, I think the 18 would have to be passed as good, satisfactory eggs. The 13 eggs weighing 30 ounces to the dozen are extra good, and are larger than it is advisable to produce market eggs. I don't think the customer could reasonably expect all eggs like the first 13.

To my way of thinking, the seller made a mistake in sending out some small and light colored eggs, also in sending eggs with weak shells. If the proportion of small light colored eggs in the 14 was the same as in that part sent me, should say there were seven or eight eggs that should have been culled out for lack of size and color. The others, though not the best, would pass.

As a matter of fact, this lot of 45 eggs, taken right through, was probably such a lot as a breeder hatching many chicks and selling many eggs would use for his own hatching. I see just such lots of eggs set by many breeders. They set the small and poor eggs because they are from hens that are good in show or table points. This is or is not good policy, according to the point of view. The breeder who derives an income from the sale of specimens of fine quality is going to set the eggs of such fowls in expectation of getting other fowls of the same quality, regardless of the size or shape of the egg. It would be foolish for

him not to do so. Extra fine specimens are so difficult to produce, so rare and so valuable that a wise breeder throws away no chances.

And it is no more possible always and uniformly to get fine specimens that are of good laying capacity and producers of eggs that are extra nice in size, shape, and color than it is to reproduce freely and faithfully any other combination of



First Pen S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Rochester, N. Y., 1904.
House Rock Poultry Farm, Wollaston, Mass.

sale, or has allowed himself to be "bluffed." He does not in the letter before me give the name of the party who sold him the birds.

The second case presents features which open the way to discussion of a number of topics.



First White Wyandotte Pullet at Worcester, Clinton, Spencer, Rockville, and Stafford Fairs.



First White Rock Cockerel at Worcester, Clinton, Spencer, and Stafford Fairs, Score 94, at Springfield, Mass. SOME OF GEORGE A. CHAPIN'S PRIZE WINNERS.



First White Rock Hen at Springfield, Mass., Score 95½.

qualities. The more points of excellence required the smaller the proportion of specimens of high general excellence produced. Rare combinations are obtained sometimes, but not always or often. They are the exceptions — not the rule. It is comparatively easy to breed for a single marked characteristic, or to give one quality the preference while accepting less excellence in others. To breed to the highest ideals in both fauety and utility in the same time is, generally speaking, impossible. And whatever may be the case after many generations more of careful breeding, at present it would be unprofitable for any breeder to attempt to do a business in all choice eggs from all prize winning quality stock. Personally I doubt whether it will ever be much different, for the "fancy" by the very nature of its interest demands things that are difficult to produce, and as soon as it has made one difficult feature common, it, without waiting for a change in standards, begins to make more exacting requirements for features not previously given so much attention.

Whoever wants eggs of good size and color must breed for them, and when he buys stock outside from persons breeding for more requirements, must be satisfied to take a smaller proportion of extra nice eggs than he has in his own stock. This correspondent says he would not think of mixing stock that produced such eggs as he sends me with his own. He ought not to mix any kind of stock with his own until he has some idea of what is likely to result from the mixture. No matter what one is breeding for, new blood is always to be introduced with caution, and never in such a way that it can influence the whole stock beyond possibility of immediate repair.

What to do with the poor eggs of fine fowls is a good deal of a problem to many breeders. It is as easy to send out nice eggs from inferior fowls as to send fine feathers selected from a worthless cull. It is a very easy matter — comparatively — to get together a flock of ordinary good birds that lay nice eggs. From such a flock one can send out eggs with which customers will be mightily pleased, which will hatch well and produce chicks that will grow and thrive and delight the owner — until they become mature enough to discover the fact that there is not a more than ordinary specimen in some dozens, scores, or hundreds of them.

I saw a very practical illustration of this in the yards of an amateur last summer. He took me out to show me the difference in results from eggs from a way up, and from an unknown breeder of a certain variety of fowls. From the first he had a few chicks which in advance he described as very unsatisfactory. From the others he had a splendid hatch and a thrifty lot of chicks. The eggs from the "big" breeder were not uniform; the eggs from the other the finest lot he had ever seen. When I saw them I found not a single

chick in the lot to which the owner "pointed with pride" that was not malformed. Every one had a roached back, yet they were all big hearty looking chickens. There was not one that was good in color. The other lot, few in numbers and not uniform in appearance, yet contained three or four chicks that gave every indication of developing into remarkably fine specimens, any one of which would perhaps be worth more than all cost.

If a breeder keeps at home all the poor eggs from good birds he will please his customers in the eggs but runs great risk of not treating them as well as himself in birds. The best he can do is to treat them as well as himself, and as well as is customary. It is not customary, and as I have said, is not practicable or profitable to send out at any ordinary price eggs that cannot fail to please the most exacting critic of eggs from the very choicest of selected stock.

Buyers are sometimes too exacting — unreasonable. Sellers are sometimes too lax — careless in filling orders. Differences arising out of such circumstances can and should be adjusted. This correspondent says: "I have not written Mr. —, and don't propose to open any argument with him, but shall swallow the dose he gave me and refuse like medicine in future. I would like to state the facts in the case to you and ask if on principle you think he gave me a square deal."

As I said at the outset, I cannot form an opinion of the merits of the case on a one sided statement of it. But to give my opinion of the case as presented by one side, taking first the points said to be agreed upon before the order was given, and supposing that these are as the correspondent who makes the complaint understands and states them.

1. "They were to be his best eggs."
2. "One sitting each from his three best pens."
3. "The number to be marked, etc."
4. "Delivery April 5 or 6."

The eggs were not received until the 9th. Such a delay is not material. It is not reasonable to ask for or insist upon strict adherence to certain dates, nor is it usual to promise such in regard to shipment. If the case were blue I would as soon have eggs come a few days late as right on time. Indeed if they came early I would suspect that they had been held, while if they were a little late I would think it probable that the eggs sent me were strictly fresh.

As I see the case, from the complainant's side, he has just and reasonable ground for complaint only on two scores. (1) That a few eggs were poor in shell, and a few very small. (2) That the eggs were not marked as he requested. Because the seller of the eggs has given ground for complaint in these two matters it does not follow that he deliberately tried not to fill the order according to agreement to in a way defraud his customer. The worst I would say of him is that he was not as careful as the most careful shipper should be in selecting eggs, and that in the matter of failing to mark them he did what anyone might easily have done under the circumstances. Mistakes happen even in the best regulated establishments.

There is one point of principle, however, on which my mind is very clear. It is that in not stating his grievance to the man from whom he bought the eggs before relating it elsewhere, my correspondent is unfair to him. It is due every man who makes a mistake to give him an opportunity to correct it. It is time enough to assume that a man is unfair or dishonest when he ignores requests for an explanation or refuses to remedy a mistake when brought to his notice.

My correspondent says: "I fully realize the 'breadth' of my inquiry." I doubt it, and I don't think he at all realizes the tendency of his making his complaint to me before trying to adjust it. Such complaints have a cumulative effect in the office of a poultry journal. In a case where the advertiser is

personally known to us and has a well established reputation they produce little effect; but in case an advertiser we did not know personally happened to become the victim of several complainants about the same time his standing here would become a little uncertain, and my experience with complainants has been that they mostly go off at half cock when making complaints, but hang fire indefinitely when it comes to letting it be known that the matter was satisfactorily adjusted. The proportion of complainants who will take the trouble to clear one they have wrongfully charged with unfairness or dishonesty does not exceed one in fifty. Once in a while one will write and tell us the matter was satisfactorily adjusted. A few more will admit it if questioned. Most seem to exhaust their powers of expression in making complaint.

The poultry business is not all done just as it should be, but it is not so different from other businesses in that. What is right and fair between buyer and seller is largely a matter of what is customary and usual. Misunderstandings exist as to what is customary and arise in regard to transactions where special obligations are indicated. They can be best dealt with by considering them as such and treating them on that basis. That is the way to do until it becomes plain that there is intent to defraud or a positive refusal to fill a plain contract is made. Then is the time to do things, and the things necessary to do are easier done if all the preliminaries have been done courteously and in an orderly way with due respect to the rights of those concerned.

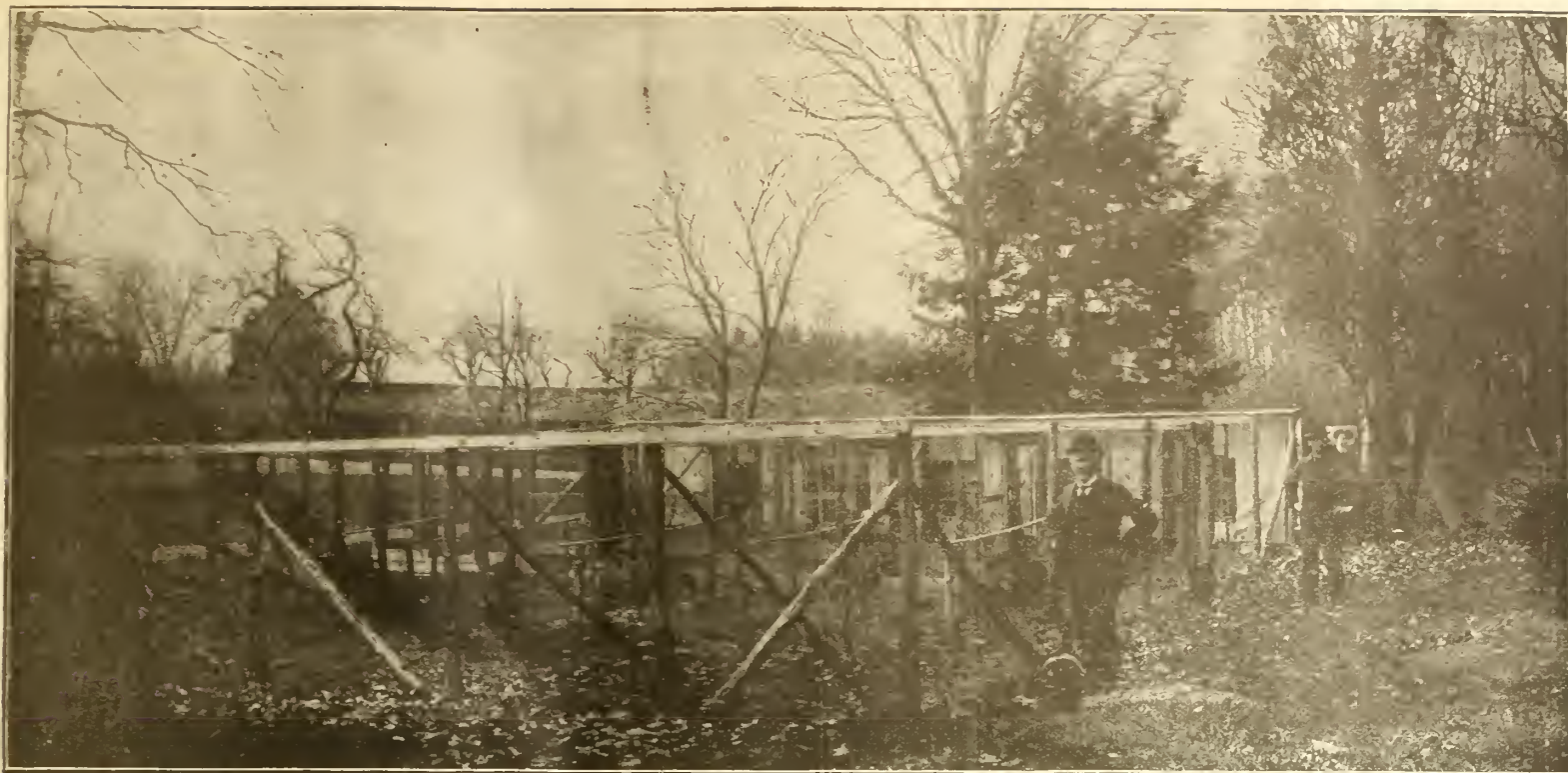
However, the best treatment for the diseases of the poultry and egg trade is the preventive treatment. It is to be applied by both buyers and sellers. The buyer needs to be cautious and careful in placing his orders, sure that the terms of the order are understood alike by himself and the seller, and also sure that he knows he is right when he takes exception to the manner in which his order is filled. Some people pick this knowledge up as they go reading it between the lines in poultry books and papers, or catching it bit by bit in their intercourse with poultrymen. Others, some from lack of opportunity, some from lack of disposition fail to learn them except by hard personal experiences. And the sellers have their duty to perform. There is rarely one that does not sometimes slip, a fact which explains some faults of honest men — but does not excuse or remedy them. The utmost care should be given to the filling of orders, and every reasonable complaint should be met by an effort to adjust it. Some of the "specialists" might learn a lesson from some of those they call "hucksters" in the treatment of customers. Whatever else he may be the "huckster" is generally a shrewd business man, and with most of them it is a rule to satisfy a customer, even though to do it involves admitting an error when they believe there was none, or financial loss.



First S. C. R. I. Red Cockerel, Springfield, Mass., Score 95. Geo. A. Chapin, Hampden, Mass.



First Barred Rock Cockerel, Rockville, Conn. Geo. A. Chapin, Hampden, Mass.



Pheasant Houses and Runs of Miss E. F. Conness, Mattapan, Mass.

Mr. Boyer's Views on Broiler vs. Squab Raising

WE seem to be living in a squab raising era, and the question has arisen, "Will this pigeon boom cripple the regular broiler industry?" We do not believe it will. It has a tendency of driving the squab broiler fad from off the earth, but it cannot enter into competition with the 1½ to 2 pound broiler.

Elmer C. Rice, who has become famous in the squab industry, and who has written a book on the subject entitled, "National Standard Squab Book," says there are more squab breeders in eastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey than there are chicken breeders. Now Mr. Rice hails from Boston, and as we have a very strong regard for the Bostonians, we hate to dispute this assertion. We happen to live right in south Jersey, and spent the best part of our life in eastern Pennsylvania, and have a pretty complete list of the poultrymen in that section. For the past year we have been looking up the squab industry, and while we admit it is growing, the fact still remains that there are three times the number of broiler raisers here to those who devote their time to squabs. But we have found that of late there is a tendency to combine the industries, and we think the combination can be made profitable.

A great many are led into this squab business by reading the glaring announcements of the boomers. They are shown how individuals are making from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year, and that, too, without much investment of capital, and with comparatively no labor. We are taught that there are no risks. If all those things were true how long would it be before squabs would be a glut upon the market? Sooner or later many of these enthusiasts will drop out of business, just as they did when the great broiler boom was on.

Farm Journal says that with good care and the skill that comes with experience, a return of one dollar per year may be reasonably expected from each pair of breeders in the loft.

John G. Guinins, in the *American Farmer* says: "From our own experience we would say that if you average six pairs of young birds a year from a pair of old birds you are doing remarkably well, and much better than nine out of ten breeders are now doing." We saw it stated somewhere that it costs about five cents per month to keep a pigeon. That would leave the cost at \$1.20 for each pair of breeders. The market quotations show that from 25 cents to 40 cents each is paid for squabs.

One pair of breeding pigeons, according to the statements we have before us, will produce easily ten squabs in a year, and taking the lowest market quotation, will yield an income of \$2.50. Deduct from that \$1.20 for feed, and there will be a profit of \$1.30 on that pair of birds. That's making money.

Ten broilers would cost to get ready for market \$2.25. That includes cost of eggs, incubation and feed. The average price the past year in the New York market was 35 cents a pound, leaving an income of \$5.25 for the ten, or a net profit of \$3. Some years, however, the market price does not run quite so high, but anyway these figures show that there is as much money in raising squab pigeons as there is in raising broilers. The pigeon men might well argue that there is less labor connected with their industry than there is with broiler raising, and so we believe there is, but the squab cannot supplant the broiler from the fact that it is practically a different class of food. Some epicures do not like pigeon in any form, and so

there are some that do not like broilers. Weighed on either side, there is a good argument for both, and there is no reason why one should antagonize the other. We believe it is profitable to combine the industries.

On one of the poultry farms in Hamamontou, the proprietor is devoting his farm to eggs, roasters, broilers and squabs, and he says the combination is an excellent one. When prices of broilers are down, as a general thing the price of eggs are more or less encouraging, and when the broiler season is on the decline, the squab prices are attractive. The roasters, he says, is a good way to dispose of the old stock, and it always fills in an important niche.

To sum up, those who engage in either broiler or squab raising must not imagine that there is no labor attached to it, for there is. No drone can succeed in any business. It is always the wideawake business man who is putting money in his pocket. When the broiler boom started some years ago it was amusing to note the class of men who went into it. Some came to Hamamontou with high hats, and wore gloves when they cleaned out the poultry houses. They changed their style after they were in the business a few months, and many of them quit the work before the end of the year. Now just that class of men are stepping into this squab business, and we will see the same results. It has always been so.

Another fact must not be lost sight of by the pigeon men, and that is, successful squab raising can no more be accomplished with common pigeons than profitable broiler raising can with common hens. There must be a pure breed used that fills all the requirements. The Homer pigeon is to the squab breeder what the White Wyandotte fowl is to the broiler raiser.

We are not here to discourage this squab industry, for we see possibilities in it. But we ever stand ready to knock in the head false booming, whether it be squabs, broilers, ginseng, mushrooms, or anything else. There is a living in almost any industry that produces a staple article, provided the right kind of man is back of it, and he has sufficient capital and facilities. But we have failed to find the "get rich quick" results from any of these booms—unless it come to the shrewd, sharp fellow who is doing the booming. The American people are gullible. They are easily led.

In parting allow us to say, that whatever branch you take, go slow, build up gradually, and if you use good common sense and apply yourself diligently to the work, you will eventually secure the desired results—a good substantial living,—but not riches.

MICHAEL K. BOYER.



A Pen of Miss Conness' Golden Pheasants.

The Pheasants are all mated for the breeding season now—a cock and four females in each pen. The Golden Pheasants were never more beautiful—flitting and dancing in the sunshine—their lemon colored crests raised high, their orange and black collars spread to the eyes, meeting on the under side of the neck the deep red breast, making a brilliant contrast to their yellow backs and long brown tails spread from side to side in a most fascinating manner, as they play and show off to their mates, running and jumping from one side of the pen to the other. The females are a quiet unobtrusive yellowish brown, the feathers having black margins. So it is that kind nature has made the hen the color of the ground, as well as her little chicks, that they may escape notice and thrive and increase in the woods, hidden and unobserved by gunners and vermin.

My Golden and English Ring Neck pheasants are great pets. Last summer we had several hundred young ones running loose on the lawns, and as soon as they saw me they would fly to me, and by the time I sat down to feed them, some would have alighted on my shoulders and lap, all equally anxious for a morsel from my hand. It was a great pleasure to have them so tame, and they take special delight now when I go to their pens early in the morning with fresh clover tops.

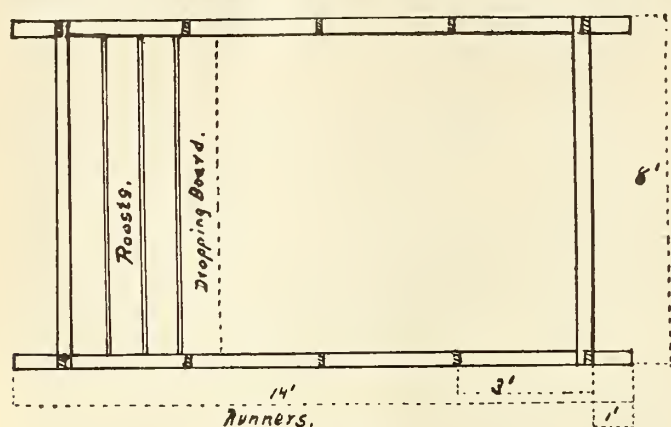
During the recent severe winter we lost only one bird, a Golden male, which took cold at a poultry show. The change from the very cold pen to the warm show room, and overfeeding while there, was too much for him. We got \$5 for his skin from a taxidermist, so a dead Pheasant is worth quite a bit.

We had two pens of English Ring Neck Pheasants on a hillside, without any house, at the winter, simply digging out part of the snow, and putting in some leaves for them. These birds are in simply grand condition, and have already begun to lay. For hardy, healthy, paying stock the Pheasants can't be beaten the year round.

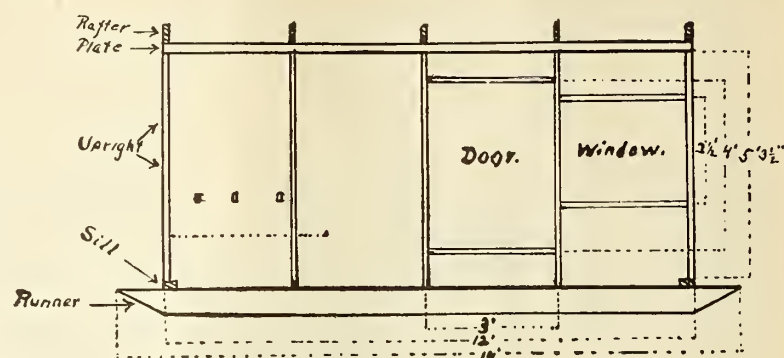
Mattapan, Mass.

E. F. CONNESS.

Good Roosting Coop and Portable Poultry House



Ground Plan.



Front Elevation.

THERE are at present in use on the poultry farm of W. R. Curtiss & Co., Ransomville, New York, sixteen poultry houses of a design which are admirably adapted for keeping twenty-five laying fowl. At the same time they are cheap, easy to move from place to place, can be used for stock of all ages, and can be readily converted into a storehouse.

The house is very simple in construction, it having actually been erected in one day by a good carpenter, with the exception of putting the paper on the roof, and putting in the door and window. The window in the house in use is but 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 feet in order to utilize some old sash, but it would undoubtedly be an improvement to have a double sash, the lower section of which could be raised when desired.

Bill of Materials and Cost of Same.

11 pieces 2 x 4 pine 12 ft. long,	88 ft.	
1 piece 2 x 4 pine 16 ft. long,	10.8 ft.	
2 pieces 4 x 6 pine 14 ft. long,	56 ft.	
	155 ft.	\$2 48
255 ft. pine flooring for siding, 12 ft. lengths, matched and dressed @ \$23 per M,		5 87
155 ft. hard pine roofing 12 ft. lengths, matched and dressed @ \$20 per M,		3 10
150 ft. 3-ply tarred paper,		1 50
1 double window (second hand),		1 00
10 lbs. nails,		30
		\$14 25

To Build the House.

Cut off on a bevel each end of the 4 x 6 inch timber given in the bill of materials, so as to make a pair of runners. Cut in halves the 16 ft. 2 x 4 inch pieces, and nail these across the two runners, which are laid parallel eight feet apart, one foot from each end. We now have the sill of the house completed.

The frame consists of five studs front, and five back, on three foot centers, with two plates and five rafters all of 2 x 4 inch stuff. By cutting the five front studs 5 ft. 5 1/2 inches long, and the five rear 2 ft. 7 1/2 inches long, with the exception that each corner stud is two inches shorter than the given dimensions, the use of 6 ft. lengths for the front sheathing, and 3 ft. lengths for the rear sheathing is obtained, preventing any waste in cutting. The rafters are 8 ft. 8 inches long, just coming to the outer edges of the plates. The door and window pieces are placed as shown in sketch.

The 3/4 inch matched pine flooring is nailed directly to this frame, as is the pine roofing. The eaves are 3 inches deep, and are supported by wooden brackets. On the sides a 4 inch board is run lengthwise of the roof boards to join the eaves.

Four by one foot ventilation openings are cut in each end of the house as high as possible. A wooden shutter is made to fit tightly in this opening for winter use.

The door frame is made of 2 inch by 1 inch stuff, in this case sawed out of the siding material, with a cross brace from corner to corner. Over this is tacked a medium weight cotton sheathing. Hung by a couple of 3 inch hinges, it closes directly against studs, door sill, and door plates, the siding being cut so as to permit this. Held shut from the outside by a button, from the inside by hook and eye, and with hook and eye to hold it open against the house, the door is complete.

The window sash in these houses is hung from the top on two hinges, and is swung open up against the roof. If a double sash were used it could slide up, the upper section not being moved. A piece of poultry wire must be nailed over the window opening.

The droppings board is made of the 3/4 inch siding in two pieces 2 ft. by 7 ft. 3 inches each, and is placed 15 inches above the sill across the end of the house furthest from the window, resting on strips nailed to the studs. The three roosts are 10 inches above the droppings board, and 10 inches apart. They rest in slats cut in strips nailed to the studs, and are supported in the center by a bracket dropped from the roof rafter with cross piece nailed to end of the house. Roosts are of 1 inch by 2 inch material cut from siding.

The paper is fastened to roof with tin caps and nails that come with the same. Full directions for applying also come with each roll of paper.

A couple of 1 inch by 8 inch boards are cut to fit the ends of the house between the runners to cover the openings under the end sills. The house is now complete.

Fill the house to the top of the runners with dry earth, and a dry floor is insured. Sand is to be preferred if obtainable.

A couple of boxes a foot square, which will just slip under the droppings board are used for nest boxes. Eight or nine inches of the back side is removed to permit the entrance of the hen.

The house has been found sufficiently warm, being so low to the ground, except in extremely cold weather, when a curtain of burlap or bagging has been hung from the roof to hang down in front of the roosts at night. The fowls have then been warm enough.

The window gives lots of light, sunlight, and fresh air, when more is needed than furnished through the cotton sheathing on the door. For summer use, the end ventilators have been made so that the house can be practically like all out of doors, yet giving shelter to the fowls. The cotton door provides good ventilation without drafts, which keeps the house dry, and furnishes additional light. Cotton in place of the regular window has been found to make the house too cold.

A house of this design has the great advantage of being adapted for other purposes than a laying house.

A brooder can be set in it along towards spring, and with a good lamp kept burning outside could be kept sufficiently warm even on quite cold days, and the little chicks would be able at times to have what was practically an outside run, yet fully protected.

When the chicks are old enough to leave the brooder a piece of burlap can be hung from the droppings board to the floor, and it will make a splendid cold brooder. If the weather

should come off cold, or the chicks still needed some heat, a lamp hung from beneath the droppings board would keep them sufficiently warm. If the season was advanced so they might run out in the open, by removing the earth floor and lifting the end board they could run in and out at will. With the house so arranged it has been used this past season most successfully as a cold brooder for ducks.

If desired the roosts and droppings board can be removed, and three hens with chicks can be placed in it. Fence the interior into three sections, coop up the old hens and the little fellows will have an ideal run.

When chicks are just old enough to begin to roost the droppings board can be removed to make room for the roosts placed temporarily at that height, and they can be gradually raised until in their original position, and the droppings board is back in place.

Thus by starting with the brooder in the spring we can bring up our stock in one house from the time of hatching until the pullets begin to lay, and there will be no loss of time from having to break in the birds to new quarters. If one desires to increase his flock the next year, this house will serve as a unit in a colony house system.

At the present time six of these houses are being used to house flocks of twenty-five breeding ducks, and undoubtedly could be used for "growers" and "fatteners" as well.

The great adaptability of this style of house to stock of all ages, together with its moderate price, must appeal to all. Herewith is furnished a bill of materials and actual cost at this point, thirty miles from Buffalo, without labor. The average carpenter could be estimated to erect the house in two days of ten hours each.

PERCIVAL SAYWARD.

Ransomville, N. Y.

Alfalfa and Egg Production

I DO not find much written about alfalfa in any of the poultry journals, and yet I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction during the past year that it excels clover both as a green food for growing chicks and a winter relish for adult fowls. On this farm we have a field of four acres sown to alfalfa stretching just below the colony coops and pens where I raise my chicks. During the past summer I noticed that as fast as I gave the chicks free range they would seek this field and spend hours in the growing alfalfa, particularly when it blossomed ready for cutting. By close observation I found that they ate the tender tops and purple buds ravenously, and certainly they seemed to thrive on the food. I tried sowing some seed in my nursery pen, and it was wonderful to see how the chicks enjoyed it — wee, fluffy fellows, just from the incubator. This set me to thinking.

When winter came on I housed one hundred pure Buff Cochins pullets in a fairly roomy and comfortable house. The large hay barn was stored to the roof with alfalfa and millet hay. From the former the leaves and dried blossoms, still green in hue, fell in masses of fine fragrant litter, useless to the cattle and horses, which only ate the bulkier stems. All winter long I used this alfalfa chaff for litter in my houses, bedding the floor deep every day. The hens scratched in it for their grain, and ate every available bit they could pick up. By night the floor would be bare, and a fresh supply was thrown in ready for the morning meal. My hens have always done well as winter layers, but last winter they outdid themselves and made a record which was and is the wonder and envy of all my neighbors, and as we had some pretty severe weather, I give the credit to alfalfa, especially as some close neighbors with warmer houses, (one of them is heated), who bought patent egg making foods, protein and blood meal in large quantities, and who have bone mills, and feed green house all winter, with oyster shell and mica grit and cut clover, got next to no eggs all winter. In fact, the one who has the heated chicken house did not average three eggs a week, and the other barely got enough for family use. And one has a

flock of five hundred Brown Leghorns, and the other two hundred and fifty pure Barred Rocks. Both neighbors have bought eggs for hatching of me this spring, and are going to try Cochins as winter layers.

I give you the record of my two houses — for I built a new one for the pullets last fall. They were March and April hatched, and began to lay while my old hens were in their molt in October. I kept no record for this month, but beginning with the first of November the pullets' record is as follows. — November, 1,384 eggs; December, 1,620; January, 1,210; February, 1,517; a total of 5,731 eggs for the four months. In the old house were eighty-five two year old hens. I got eggs from this house all through the molt, but not in large numbers, so I did not begin to keep a record until December. In that month they laid 875 eggs; in January, 966; and in February, 1,523; a total output of 3,364 eggs. These last were of fine breeding stock, and I saved them for sitting, selling to customers, both at home and abroad, 40 sittings at \$1.50 per sitting of 15. This amounted to \$60. The remainder I placed in my own incubators. Of the pullets' eggs I marketed 460 dozen at 30 cents per dozen, making \$142.50.

In past winters eggs from my old hens have been few and far between. It was the pullets that laid the eggs. But not only did the hens lay, but went to sitting as fast as each clutch was laid out, just as though it were summer weather. I broke as many as a dozen at one time last January. In the face of facts like these, I naturally give the credit to alfalfa. That was the sole addition to their feed, and the only grain they had was corn and an occasional feed of boiled oats, for we did not sow wheat last year. At the present writing I have over six hundred thrifty growing chicks scratching in alfalfa litter for their grain; whereas in the neighborhood the season is backward, the hens are only just beginning to set, and nobody has any chicks as yet.

Yes, I have become an enthusiast on the subject of alfalfa, and I say to all breeders of chickens, sow it in your pens, and also store it as a winter egg producer, and you will be richly repaid. I know whereof I write. If readers of FARM-POULTRY could but see my stock this spring, young and old, every one a busy, happy, thrifty money maker they would never again decry Buff Cochins as an all round practical fowl. For general utility as well as beauty I do not think they can be excelled.

ELSIE ROBERTSON.

Editorial Page of Farm - Poultry

“Let's Have a Truly Representative Organization.”

COMMENTING on some editorial remarks about the A. P. A. in the March 1st issue of this paper, editor Curtis says in the *Reliable Poultry Journal* for April:

“Antagonism rooted in sincerity and resulting in progressive compromise may be one way to accomplish the desired result; but it seems to us that this ‘equally able and companionable’ and ‘numerous body of poultrymen’ which we are told is ‘trying to make history on other lines,’ could ‘make history’ more rapidly, and accomplish ‘enduring work’ at an earlier date by joining the present association forthwith. * * *

“We have no wish to undervalue what the association has accomplished in the past. But we are interested in the past chiefly as a guide to the future. It is true, nevertheless, that the association has shown more life, and that its spasmodic efforts have attracted more attention the past three years than during any other period of equal length in its history. Poultrymen generally now recognize the need of a truly representative association. Well then, let's have one. What's to hinder? Antagonism, however, will not give it to us. Association and co-operation are what is needed. In other words, every ‘equally able’ person who is interested in this work should join the present association, and by ‘pegging away persistently at its history making,’ assist in ‘doing more enduring work.’

“The foregoing is the practical logic of the situation, and we hope this line of reasoning may effectively appeal to each one of the ‘numerous body of poultrymen’ who appear to have adopted the plan of waiting on the outside until most of the hard work is done and things generally are put in order before consenting to walk into the parlor and accept a cushioned seat near the open fireplace. Our plea is, come now all ye ‘equally able and companionable’ friends of poultry progress; join our ranks so that those of us who are ‘persistently pegging away’ at the important work in hand may be encouraged and benefited by the valuable assistance of your good selves. Rest assured of a cordial welcome. Take hold in sufficient numbers, and see to it that your votes are on the right side — then if you have further cause to complain, the fault will be as much yours as ours. How about it, are you too timid to try it on? Haven't you the courage of your convictions? Why not get in line and fight for what you believe is right, wise, and needful?

“Not antagonism, but earnest, intelligent, hearty co-operation and good fellowship point the nearest and surest road to practical results.”



What Hinders.

THE invitation given above is a cordial one, and merits a courteous reply. The criticism of those outside the association though not (from the outsiders' point of view) fair and just, is temperate to a degree quite unusual.

What hinders the formation of a truly representative organization of poultrymen? We regret that a plain statement of the facts makes a reply however courteously phrased seem an ungracious response to a kind invitation.

The greatest hindrances to the organization of a truly representative American Poultry Association today are the existence of a non-representative American Poultry Association; the persistent avoidance by that association of the first rational step toward placing it on a truly representative basis; the scandals that have been responsible for a large part of the attention the association has attracted during the last three years; the feuds of its members; the evidences of the prevalence of “graft” in the association, and the apparent inability of the association, as an association, to do anything that will count toward its own reformation.

The existence of an organization, however impotent or bad, in a field where but one organization is needed is a hindrance to the organization of a strong and good association just as the existence of another building, though a shack or a ruin, is an obstacle to the erection of a fine structure on the same site. The American Poultry Association has heretofore had no organized opposition for two principal reasons: First, because while doing the poultry fancy a certain service it made no effort to control anything but the authorized descriptions of fowls, and so aroused little general opposition. Second, because as the opposition based on antagonism to its plan of organization and the resulting evils has at times become pressing, those in charge of the association's affairs have again and again made promises of change, and even made changes with the avowed object of popularizing the association.

It would not be true to say even now that those outside the association who have worked to create a sentiment for a representative organization of poultrymen are without hope that such an organization can be formed by reorganization of the present American Poultry Association. This hope rests upon the fact that a great many of the influential members of that association are known to agree substantially with the outsiders as to what would be the best plan of organization. According to what is called above “the practical logic of the situation,” this agreement as to ideals should bring the outsiders into the association there to work out with the others their joint ideals.

But that is not the practical logic of the situation. To say that there is agreement in purpose and ideals is to but half state the case. The fundamental difference between those inside and those outside of the association is a difference in belief as to how the ends are to be reached and the ideals attained, and to those outside this is a vital difference because they believe from the evidence furnished them by the history past and current of the American Poultry Association that it is utterly impossible to make a truly representative association unless certain features of the present organization are done away with, and as long as the members of the A. P. A. while talking of change and progress, show no disposition to rid themselves of the various “bodies of death” the association is weighted with, no appeal—no matter how cordial or urgent—will make much of an impression outside.



When the Outsider Goes Into the A. P. A.

WHEN the outsider goes into the American Poultry Association he sees things differently. So they tell us, and we do not dispute or doubt them. We do question though whether his vision is better, and we doubt that it is as good. When he joins he submits to an established order of things. In effect he pledges himself to stand by the association right or wrong. He becomes responsible for its faults; its shame is his shame. This would be tolerable in a truly representative organization, but not in one so constituted and conducted that it is practically impossible for most of those entitled to participate in any meeting to attend it. The result is that when the association is wrong the member must apologize for it or be silent. If he denounces its action he is reminded of the proverb about birds that foul their own nests; he is told that the time for him to protest was before the vote was taken; that if he did not attend the meeting that was his fault, etc.

Yes, indeed, the man on the inside sees things differently. He sees them from another point of view. Yet the things are the same things, and with all the difference in point of view admitted, the greatest difference is in the man's having shut himself out of the privilege of speaking about the things he sees as he sees them. Thus the net result of his joining the association is to put himself in a position where he can neither vote for what he wants, nor criticize what he disapproves. This, of course, is understood as referring to the member who, if he attends meetings, must do so at his own expense. Theoretically, he is free to attend — it

is even his duty to attend every meeting. Practically it is impossible for him to attend except at the rare intervals when a meeting is held at a point the expense of reaching which is not prohibitive.

Outsiders might, with the co-operation of like minded persons inside, conspire to go into the association at a certain time in sufficient numbers to revolutionize it; but why do things in such ways when they can be done better openly, regularly, and without connivance or conspiracy which promoters of the movement would not care to have told in public?



Co-operation Should Begin Within.

IT is quite useless for the A. P. A. or any member of it to expect an appeal to the outsiders who have antagonized its methods to produce any marked results while the association itself is attracting attention chiefly by the developments of antagonism between members and the co-operation of those who have axes to grind. At Rochester there was harmony—of a kind. What that kind was anyone who reads the journals edited by various parties participating in that meeting may judge for himself. Prominent members of the association are diligently blackening each other's characters, gloating over the misfortunes of their fellows, giving the poultry world such examples of lack of brotherly love and fraternal co-operation as the poultry world has never seen before.

We on the outside would be impressed more by the invitation to come in if there were only a little less antagonism within and a little more “hearty co-operation and good fellowship.” Frankly, we think our kind of antagonism is better—better for us, better for the A. P. A., and better for the poultry industry at large, and until the good fellowship of member for member develops into manifestations that are different from those now most in evidence we are free to say that we prefer the fellowship which members of all factions extend to the outsider.



The Hard Work Not Yet Begun.

TO say that the poultrymen outside the A. P. A. “appear to have adopted the plan of waiting on the outside until most of the hard work is done and things generally are put in order, before consenting to walk into the parlor and accept a cushioned seat near the open fireplace” seems to us to show both failure to understand the position of those poultrymen and lack of appreciation of the kind and amount of work there is for a truly representative and effective national organization to do. That and such bantering remarks as conclude the appeal do not come most appropriately in the name of the American Poultry Association in the year nineteen hundred and four. That association has been characterized by its failure to attempt to make a consistent stand for anything but the vested rights of the life members in the association and of the association in the Standard. We could go to its own records and show how again and again when the question of doing something of value to the poultry interests came up the first question to be asked was what it would cost the association financially, and what responsibility would be assumed, and how again and again the association has voted for measures which it was hoped would redound to its credit without costing it anything in either money, responsibility or effort. We might add that the minutes of the association and the files of poultry journals may be searched in vain for any indication that anything substantial ever resulted from these measures. However, it is the spirit in which they were taken up that is of present interest, and the fact that neither as individuals nor as representatives have members of the A. P. A. shown fighting qualities so superior to those of the outsiders that they are justified in adopting that tone.

There will never come a time when men inside of any association can point to their work as so complete or so well done that those who come in subsequently will have nothing to do but enjoy the fruits of the labors of the pioneers. True as this is of the best of associations, it is ten times true of such an organization as the A. P. A. Instead of standing out until the work is done outsiders are holding off until they see some hope of real work doing. Gathering in life members who can attend meetings only once or twice — some not at all — in a life time, and annual members who drop out at the end of the year, is work for the secretary, but it is not work that yields substantial results. Revising standards without doubt is a hard task for those who engage in it, but it has been suggested many times of late that it was a self imposed task, and one for which there was no immediate occasion except the financial needs of the A. P. A.



The New Standards Will Be Late.

THE announcement that there is no hope of getting the new Standard into the hands of purchasers before September or October will disappoint a great many people. Worse than the individual disappointments will be the effect of the delay on the winter shows.

It is not at all improbable that it will be considerably later than October before the books appear. If so we will have two different standards applied at shows in the same season, which of itself will cause some confusion and breed numerous complaints as to unfairness and irregularities in judging; but even worse than that will be the lack of opportunity given judges to familiarize themselves with the new Standards and exhibitors to select to suit changed requirements. The fact that changes are comparatively few, and not radical, makes little difference in the effect. Both decisions as to what birds to send to the shows, and as to what birds to give prizes often hinge on little things.

The old Standard is authority until the new one appears. Unless the new one appears at a convenient season it will become evident that it would have been better to fix a date intermediate between two show seasons and nearer the close of the one just past than the opening of the coming one, as the time when the new Standard was to become effective. However, if the poultry associations desire it is in their power to avoid any disturbance due to unseasonable appearance of the Standard by making the present Standard requirements govern judging in next winter's shows.



The Virtues of Alfalfa.

WHILE we cannot give unqualified endorsement to all that the contributor in this paper says of alfalfa as an “egg food,” we wish to impress upon the minds of readers that in alfalfa we have an article superior to clover for both cows and hens. The writer's experience in feeding it extended over ten years, and he has since seven years ago when he last used it had opportunities to compare it with other “cow” hays, and occasion to long for the alfalfa hay of the far west.

Some day the rest of the country is going to become fully aware of the value of this plant to dairy and stock men, and then it will be grown as extensively in the east as it is now in the west.

One point mentioned in Miss Robertson's article is wrong. The leaves which the hens relish so much are not useless to cattle and horses. On the contrary both eat them readily. For cow feed the late cuttings which are leafy and fine stemmed are preferred, while for horses the coarse first cutting is best. Alfalfa, however, is not a very satisfactory feed for any but working horses. It keeps horses fat, but makes them sweat too freely, and also tends to make an excessive flow of urine. The writer found in feeding it freely to hens that unless the green cured leaves were fed either dry as cured, or after being fairly well cooked—allowed to boil a few minutes, they often occasioned a very offensive diarrhoea.

Poultry and Eggs in Denmark.*

MR. J. PEDERSEN-BJERGAARD, of Copenhagen, writer on the subject of poultry and egg production, editor of the *Poultry Yard*, the official journal of the Society for Remunerative Poultry Culture, and who is also author of a comprehensive and very much appreciated work on the subject of poultry culture for profit, has furnished this consulate with some interesting facts regarding the history of poultry raising and egg production in Denmark.

Poultry raising was looked upon by the Danish farmers up to within a few years ago as a "necessary evil," which could not well be dispensed with. A few hens were kept on the farms, and were given little or no attention. The eggs produced were few and small, and commanded in the home market less than half the present price. No attempts were made to export eggs before 1867. In that year, and until 1871, a few thousand scores of eggs were annually exported. This caused an advance in the home market price, and an increase in the number of hens kept. In the fiscal year, 1870-'71, 50,000 dozens

eggs were exported; in 1871-'72 the export jumped to 555,000 dozens, and the following fiscal year, 1872-'73, the increase was remarkable, the total export of domestic eggs being 2,310,000 dozens. After 1880 there was a gradual increase in the quantity of eggs exported.

In 1895, the date of the organization of the Danish Coöperative Egg Export Association, the value of the export of domestic eggs was \$1,947,000, of which the coöperative company handled \$21,683 worth. In 1896 Denmark exported 20,379,000 dozens of domestic eggs, receiving for them \$3,459,000. Of this amount the coöperative company received \$188,500. In 1902 the exports of domestic eggs reached 35,967,000 dozens, or \$6,451,000 worth, of which the coöperative company received \$1,087,000. Official Danish statistics for 1903 are not yet available.

When it is borne in mind that the small farmer, with from two to eight acres, is the one who is profiting by this remarkable growth in the egg export business, the importance of the whole subject becomes more evident.

There are three well known poultry societies in Denmark, which have for their object the creation of an active, intelligent enthusiasm for the poultry business. The youngest of these societies—Society for Remunerative Poultry Culture—is said to best serve the Danish farmers, since it has for its sole aim (unlike the other societies) the creation of an interest in practical, remunerative poultry culture. The society, while paying due attention to the importance of pure breeds of poultry, deprecates paying too much attention to "fancy" breeding. The society concentrates its energies upon such practical measures as may be expected to result in an increase of income, especially for the numerous class of small farmers owning from four to eight acres of land. To this class the annual cost of mem-

bership in the society is twenty-seven cents. Among other advantages enjoyed for this small fee is subscription to the official journal issued twice each month.

It is just to claim, therefore, that the society is purely patriotic. The manager of the Coöperative Egg Export Company testifies enthusiastically to the splendid educational work accomplished by the various poultry societies. The societies and the export company are

breeds of hens having a "good strain" should be kept on the farm. They do not advocate "blooded stock." The aim of all the central organizations, including the agricultural department of the government, is to induce the farmers to produce the greatest number of eggs possible of good size. All authorities agree upon this point, i. e., that the most profitable hen for the farmer is the one which will lay the greatest number of eggs weighing no more and no less than 12½ quints each (7.27 eggs per pound).

In the United States the question of quality of poultry meat is important. Here it is considered to be of little or no importance. "Laying qualities," with particular attention to the size of the eggs produced, is the subject which has claimed the attention of those who devote themselves to building up the poultry business in Denmark.

The English market is the basis upon which the whole egg production business of Denmark has been built. The Danish people have discovered that the Englishman wants an egg weighing 12½ quints, and so the Danes furnish them eggs of this size to the extent of from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 dozens a year, receiving for them more per dozen than does any other

W. W. Kulp.

One of Mr. Kulp's Breeding Yards.

R. C. White Leghorn Hen.

The R. C. W. Leghorn hen illustrated above was never beaten in competition. She won six firsts, two of them being won at New York and Philadelphia.

entirely separate in their organization. Naturally, however, they attract very much the same membership, and the work of the coöperative company and the societies necessarily harmonizes and is correlative. They supplement each other. The societies, with their official papers, reach the farmers quickly, and are able to impress them with any facts which changed conditions in the foreign market may render it profitable for the farmers to know. It is in this educational way that the societies are of incalculable value to its members. Located in Copenhagen, where the head office of the coöperative company is situated, the societies and the company are in closest sympathy.

Breeds.

The leading authorities on the subject of poultry raising in Denmark maintain that

country in the English market, and 3.3 cents more per dozen than the average price paid to all countries by the Englishmen.

Mr. Bjergaard, who is perhaps the closest student of this subject of breeds in Denmark, informs me that the so called Mediterranean breeds—the Leghorns, Spanish Minorcas, and the Andalusians—have enjoyed the greatest popularity in Denmark; that the Brown Leghorns are perhaps most commonly met with, either pure or more or less mixed with other pure breeds or with the old Danish fowl; that there are rather better strains of the White Leghorns, in point of egg laying capacity, than of any other fowl. The Minorcas are very common and very popular, as they lay good sized eggs. Of the breeds above mentioned the Andalusians are the least popular. Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are known



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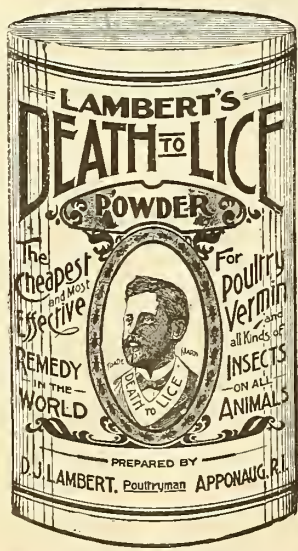
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Box 20, C. A. DURLING, Mgr.

Rose Comb
R. I. Reds

We have mated up 3 pens that are extra fine. The females are good size, grand shape, red undercolor, and standard surface color, bay eyes and red lobes. The 3 cockerels heading these pens are large, vigorous birds grand in all sections, the superior of their sire "UNCAS," probably the winner of more prizes than any R. I. Red ever shown. Eggs \$3 for 15; \$5 for 30. We have a surplus of 50 birds, hens, pullets and cockerels that we will sell low. Extra good bargains. Send for circular.

HAZELMERE POULTRY YARDS,
Knightsville, Cranston, R. I.



To Readers of Farm-Poultry

GREETING:—Poultry keepers ought to enjoy the very severe winter, because the cold weather has enhanced prices for eggs and poultry, so that those who have given their birds good care have been well paid for their trouble. Hatching is necessarily delayed, and spring chickens will be scarce and high priced. It will pay those who are fortunate enough to have any to do all that they can to keep them growing.

Breeding stock has been confined so closely on account of the ice and snow that they will be as lousy as beggars unless something has been done to keep them clean. If they are let alone now they will not lay many eggs, hatches will be poor, and the chicks will die or grow very slowly, never properly maturing.

You can get lots of remedies for lice, but many of them will injure the birds in some ways, soil their plumage, taint their flesh or kill the chickens when they hatch in it. If you want to do things right get the right kind of things to do them with. The right remedies for lice are Lambert's. You make no mistake in using them freely. You cannot lose a cent. If they do not do good work, you can have your money back, no matter whether you have a package or a ton.

There's nothing so popular for use on sitting hens as Lambert's Death to Lice Powder. You can fill their feathers full, put it in their nests, on the eggs, or anywhere except in their feed, without injury to anything but lice. There's nothing handier. We mail it in 10, 15, 40c. and \$1 packages, or you can purchase it from your dealer. There's nothing that works quicker. The lice disappear while you put it on the hen. All sitters need it. All sitters must have it to do their best.

Little chickens often have head lice. These little blood suckers fasten themselves upon top of a chick's head and stay there as long as there is any blood in their victim. Lice kill more chickens than disease. When the youngsters do not grow it pays to look on top of their head and see what you see. Death to Lice Ointment applied at night will work while they sleep, so they will come up to breakfast bright and chipper in the morning. It never injures the chickens. This mixture recently improved. Trial size 10c.; large size 25c. postpaid.

MY POCKET-BOOK POINTERS for 1904 will be ready for mailing this month, and will be sent to all customers and applicants who mention this paper.

Yours truly,

D. J. LAMBERT, - Apponaug, R. I.
MARCH 1st, 1904.

*From Daily Consular Reports issued by U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor.

here and appreciated; they are used as extensively for crossing with the Mediterranean breeds as for pure breeding. The Langshaus and the Orpingtons are known, the latter breed being classed as about on a par with the American breeds mentioned, (Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes), somewhat superior in the quality of the meat, but on the whole less popular.

The Brahmas and Cochins are not in favor, being considered coarse, greedy feeders, unprofitable, and altogether too inclined to brooding. Of the fine meat French breeds the Faverolles are best adapted, and bid fair to become popular. Other French breeds are not hardy in this country.

Pure Breeding.

Arrangements are now being made for carrying on experiments as to egg laying qualities of various pure breeds. It is proposed to announce the results for the benefit of the farmers when results are obtained.

Brooding.

Incubators are used to a considerable extent, but the most popular brooder is the turkey. The turkey is said to be gentle, tractable, and easily induced to brood. If confined for two or three days in early spring before they begin laying, the turkey hen almost invariably may be induced to brood.

Side Industry With the Farmers.

There is little specialization in poultry or egg production. Specializing is not encouraged. There are but few large poultry establishments in the kingdom. Egg production is looked upon as an excellent adjunct to other agricultural pursuits. The editor of the *Poultry Yard* says:

"For every farmer of the country, especially those who have only a few acres, a certain additional income from a well managed little flock of fowls is our ideal."

Co-operative Egg Export Association.

Co-operative marketing of farm produce is reduced to a perfect system in Denmark.

The Danish Co-operative Egg Export Association has a membership of 33,500 farmers, divided into 500 local societies, or circles, each circle being an integral part of the central company and subject to the control and supervision of the central organization. Each circle has its own bylaws, but such bylaws must conform to the provisions of those of the central organization. Naturally, therefore, the bylaws of the 500 circles are quite uniform. Each circle collects, at its own expense, the eggs produced on the farms of its members and prepares them for shipment to one of the eight general shipping centers at its own expense. After leaving the circle (the local collecting center) all expenses are borne by the company. Profit sharing is absolute.

The bylaws of the co-operative company declare that the "principal object of the company shall be to build up the most profitable trade in Danish eggs in foreign countries." To this end the company guarantees to purchasers that all eggs delivered by the company shall be new laid and clean, each egg being stamped by the company's registered trade mark for new laid eggs.

No circle of less than ten members is admitted to membership in the company. Each circle on being admitted pays into the company 13½ cents per circle member. Each circle admitted is obliged to deliver all eggs collected from its members to the company. Eggs over seven days old must not be delivered, under penalty of a fine of \$1.34 for the first offense, and double that for further offenses. A circle must not keep eggs longer than four days after collection before sending them to a general shipping station of the company. The eggs must be delivered absolutely clean. Each egg must be stamped plainly both with the number of the circle and with the number of the member of the circle delivering the egg. Each circle must provide its members with stamping ink and rubber stamps bought of the purveyor indicated by the company.

Each member of a circle must forward all eggs produced, except those needed for home consumption and for hatching. Eggs must be carefully gathered every day, and in hot sum-

mer days twice each day. Only artificial nest eggs must be used, and the nests must be barred at night.

Each circle is governed by a circle board, consisting of an uneven number of members. This board provides for the expense of collection and superintends crating for shipment to central stations.

The eggs are shipped by the 500 circles to one of the central shipping stations in ordinary cardboard egg crates set in pine boxes of uniform size.

Grading, Testing, and Shipping.

The work of grading and testing is done mostly by women, who become very expert.



First Barred Rock Hen, Maine State Poultry Show, 1904. Score 92½, by Hawkins.
E. E. Peacock, Kent's Hill, Me.

The eggs are graded according to weight. There are six recognized classes, ranging from 6½ to 9 kilograms per 120 eggs (1.43 to 2 pounds per dozen eggs).

The expert graders work behind a long table, upon which they have six wooden egg racks, or frames, each frame with ten dozen holes in which the eggs are placed. The graders can tell at a glance to which grade an egg belongs, and they distribute them very deftly. When a frame is filled with ten dozen eggs (which are taken directly from the boxes received from the circles), the frames are taken by a man and weighed. If the 120 eggs weigh too much or too little for the grade for which they are intended, eggs are taken out and substituted with larger or smaller ones, as the case may be. The frame of 120 eggs is taken into a small tightly closed room and set on top of a hopper-shaped box, which is about two feet deep, the sides of which are lined with looking glass. The bottom of this hopper-shaped box is about 8 by 30 inches. Four

16 candle power electric lights stand up from the bottom, equal distances apart. The eggs, as above indicated, are placed over these lights and looking glasses, thick ends up. The tester looks carefully at and through each egg, and if any be unsound they are rejected.

The eggs are then carefully and snugly packed, side by side, with nothing between them, in four layers, in pine boxes 22 by 72 inches, 9 inches deep. Between each layer of eggs is a substantial layer of straight, clean rye straw; on the top layer of eggs another layer of straw; the thin boards are securely nailed on, the boxes are properly marked with the company's trade mark, the number of eggs, and the grade indicated, and are then sent to the ship. All eggs are sold by the pound f. o. b.

The co-operative company pays all expenses from the time the eggs leave the circles until they are placed on board ship. The average expense is 6 ore (1.5 cents) per kilogram (2.2 pounds). In other words, the expense is a trifle over one cent per dozen.

The cost of collecting the eggs from the farmers and bringing them to the circle centers is borne by the circles themselves. This work is done by a collector selected by the circle board. The collector is usually paid so much per pound of eggs collected. The expense of this collection is very low, perhaps on an average not more than 2 ore per kilogram (0.5 cent per 2.2 pounds), or something less than 0.5 cent per dozen.

The total cost to the farmer from the time the eggs leave the nests until they are on board steamer is therefore 1½ cents per dozen. English buyers pay for the eggs f. o. b. Denmark.

Private Companies.

All the eggs shipped from Denmark are not co-operative eggs, strictly speaking. However, it is true that the great commercial advantage which the Danish eggs have in the British market over the eggs from other countries is due to co-operation.

Pickling.

About 25 per cent of the co-operative eggs exported are pickled. It is here, of course, that the greatest profit is made. The process of pickling is the ordinary lime water process, with some additional secret processes. The minimum price paid by the company during the year at different times illustrates the important point of how confidence on the part of consumers increases the value of a product. In 1898 the lowest price paid to the farmer in the height of the summer season was 50 ore (13 cents) per kilogram; in 1901, 60 ore (16 cents) per kilogram; and in 1903, 68 ore (18 cents) per kilogram (2.2 pounds).

RAYMOND R. FRAZIER, Consul.
Copenhagen, Denmark, Feb. 22, 1904.

Regard everyone who replies to your advertisement as a possible buyer. Most of those who write you are beginners and are learning fast. The mere inquirer of this year may be a good buyer next. Having interested him in your "ad.," don't neglect or slight him in your correspondence.

Eggs for Hatching

From hens that make a business of laying. You don't have to trap 'em to discover if they can lay eggs. If you want the real thing in healthy, hardy egg machines, you need our

WHITE WYANDOTTES and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

They are big, plump, yellow legged birds that dress to please the buyer, and lay lots of brown eggs when eggs mean money. If you want to show them they will suit the judge. Send 6c. stamps for our poultry book. Price list on application.

Pollard's Poultry Farm,
Attleboro, Mass.

Park's Pedigree-Bred Reds

ALWAYS WIN

Under All Kinds of Judging

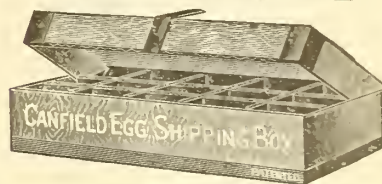
AT LAWRENCE.
(At meeting of R. I. Red Club) in R. C. class,
1st and 2d hen; 4th cock; 4th c'h; 4th pullet,
and President's Cup for Best Display.

AT NEW YORK.
1st pullet; 3d hen; 4th cock.
If you want the birds that always win, try our strain.
Eggs from prize matings only, four females in pen,
\$5 per 15; \$3 per 8.

No reduction for quantity.
No lower price later in season.
Incubator eggs \$7.50 per 100; \$4 per 50.
A few choice breeding cockerels \$3 to \$10 each on approval. Either Rose or Single Comb.

P. R. PARK,
Pearl St., on hill, Reading, Mass.

FROST PROOF.



This box protects eggs from changes of temperature as well as breakage. Each is surrounded by four solid air tight walls, and two layers of dead air cells. Steam pipes in cars cannot start development of germ, neither will exposure chill them. Box seals. Can be packed in one minute. Made in four sizes. Sample 15 egg size postpaid, 25c. weighs 9 oz; will support half a ton. Catalogue free.

CANFIELD COOP CO., 7 Main St., Bath, N. Y.



Cloverdale Poultry Farm Co.

KEENE, N. H.

White Wyandottes.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds.

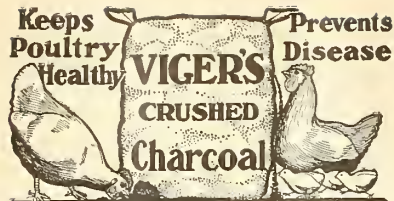
To introduce our stock we will sell eggs* for hatching after May 1st from all our pens of White Wyandottes and Buff Plymouth Rocks with the single exception of 1st New York pen of Buff Rocks for

\$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 45; \$10.00 per 100.

This includes all our \$5 and \$3 pens as they run.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE. FREE ON APPLICATION.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.



Keeps Poultry Healthy Prevents Disease

VIGER'S CRUSHED Charcoal

Chemically pure. The best thing known to keep poultry strong, healthy and in good laying condition. Prevents disease, especially from wrong feeding. Not a drug, but Nature's own purifier and disinfectant. Fowls eat it readily. Prepared as follows: Granulated, two sizes, for nature poultry and chicks; pulverized for soft feed. Send \$1.00 for trial bag of 50 lbs. Special price for quantities. Write for samples.

VIGER'S COAL & WOOD CO. 428 20th St. Detroit, Mich.

White Wyandottes

Prize Winners and Heavy Layers Combined

At the great show at Springfield, with eight birds entered, five were honored by 1st prize. Judge I. E. Orr pronounced our first prize pen better than he had ever seen in N. Y. show, score 188. At So. Franchingham we got the cream including 1st and 2d pens.

We make a specialty of EGGS for HATCHING.

Our matings this season are more than gilt-edge. If you want to increase your blue ribbons next season order your eggs of us. They are sure to hatch winners. It's our last season for selling eggs at present prices. 15 eggs \$2; 45 eggs \$5; 100 eggs \$10. Write for catalogue, etc.

F. P. PULSIFER & CO.,
NATICK, MASS.

UNION LOCK Poultry Fencing



Has been fully tested and found superior to all others.

Will fit uneven ground without cutting.

Every Part Stretches Perfectly. Made of high grade galvanized steel wire. All horizontal lines are cables, making it stronger. Has fine mesh at bottom for small chicks. We also make extra heavy for gardens, lawns, etc. The largest poultry farms are using this fence—over 700 rods by Lakewood (N. J.) Farm Co. We pay freight and satisfy every one or no sale. Can ship from New York, Philadelphia or Pittsburgh.

Write for free catalog of Farm, Lawn and Poultry Fencing.

GEO. A. CHAPIN, Ludlow, Mass.

This Ad. will appear once a month.

15	EGGS	\$1.00
30	"	1.75
60	"	3.00

Two vermin destroying nest eggs with each order Golden, White, and Silver Wyandottes; Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs; Rose and S. C. Brown, B. and S. C. W. Leghorns; Barred and W. P. Rocks; Black and White Minorcas; Golden S. Polish, Red Caps; W. F. B. Spanish, Buff Leg., Anconas, W. C. B. Polish, Buff Wy., Buff P. Rocks, and Buff Laced Polish.

C. I. Games, Rose C. W. Minorcas, Rose C. R. I. Reds, \$1 for 13; \$2 for 30. Pekin ducks 75 cents for 11. Most of our poultry is kept on separate farms, therefore the eggs are fertile, and the chicks strong and vigorous when first hatched. A fair hatch guaranteed or order duplicated at half-price. Circular free; 25 years as breeders.

WHITNEY BROS., Triangle, N. Y.



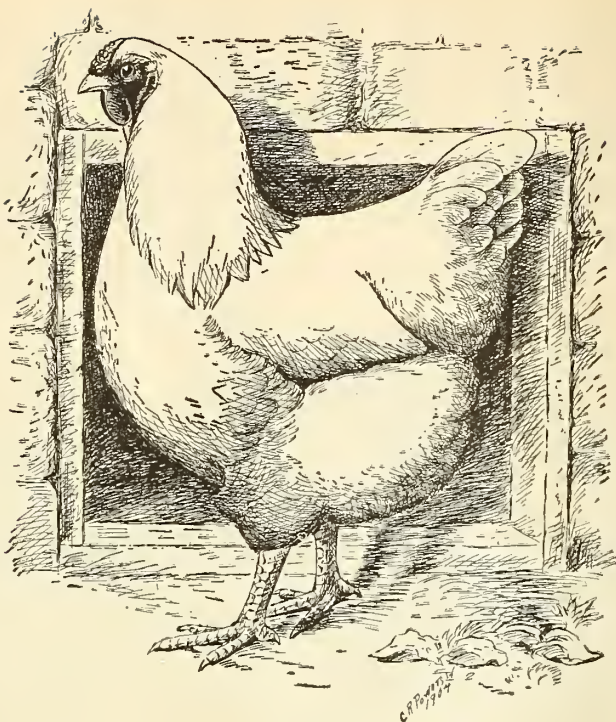
Everything for Poultry

Whether you raise poultry on a large or small scale, we can save you money on all supplies. We carry everything from the smallest article to the renowned

STAR Incubators and Brooders

These machines are thoroughly reliable and embody all the latest improvements. We also sell THE OLD HOMESTEAD; the CHAMPION \$5.00 BROODER; STEARN'S BONE CUTTER and other reputable goods. Our SPECIAL POULTRY LIST is yours for the asking. If you are interested in seeds and plants don't fail to write for a FREE COPY of our 1904 Catalogue of ARLINGTON TESTED SEEDS.

W. W. RAWSON & CO.
12-13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Mass.



"Buffalo Queen."

First prize pullet Pan-American Exposition; 1st hen Madison Square Garden, New York, 1904. Owned by the Runison Farm Poultry Yards, Red Bank, N. J.

A Peculiar Case.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I have been a reader of F. P. for seven or eight years and I am in trouble over death of chicks. Our stock is White Wyandottes of Hunter strain, Brown Leghorns and Buff Rocks. They have range of the ten acre fruit farm winter and spring. Young stock is never yarded until October, when placed in winter pens for a short time, so they know where to go.

Seven years ago I could get no hens to sit in March or first of April, so I got an old incubator of our bank cashier and hatched about 60 per cent in the old trap. Sent for a Peep-o'-Day brooder; placed 53 chicks in it, and raised 50 fine birds. They grew so fast I was highly elated over success, and the second lot did as well.

Mrs. S. and I thought if we had an up to date machine we could do very well, for we could get eggs all winter—as we seemed to know how to handle them for laying. We sent and got a Cyphers 240-egg size. In March we filled it, and run by directions. On the 22d day only a few eggs had pipped. About 30 hatched.

Next time I set regulator 103 the first week, and gradually increased to 104½, and have had splendid success ever since in hatching. Generally take out 150 to 185 chicks. I also sent and got six more Peep-o'-Day brooders and placed chicks in them. The first year I had Cyphers machine I raised about 50 per cent of chicks, and since then I raise 000.

Last year I built a brooder house 12 x 16, and placed three brooders in it. It has four half windows to south, walk in rear of brooders, and dug down one foot so brooders are higher. When chicks hatch I heat brooders up to one 90 and one 95 and one 100 degrees. I had a fine hatch of apparently strong healthy fellows. I cooled incubator down to 90 and opened ventilators an hour before taking out chicks, warmed a cloth and put in a foot tub, and placed 50 in each brooder. Had two hens sit, and gave them ten each to try. Placed water in each brooder; fed first feed 36 hours later, giving bread crumbs (which had been dried out in oven for two or three days) run through a Wilson grit mill, a sprinkle of fine oyster shells in it, and a hard boiled egg chopped fine and minced. Placed one teaspoonful of a six inch tin pie pan and put three of these to a brooder at 7 A. M. Some ate and some did not; about 10 o'clock fed about the same amount of rolled oats; at 1 or 2 same of bread crumbs again, and most of them out to eat. In the evening fed fine cracked wheat. For two or three days they were lively and seemed so strong, some hopping up on hover and hungry. Feed was

increased but very little, if any. On the morning of the fourth day there were four to eight dead in each brooder. By night that many more. Some of those strong lively fellows would be dead by night, and kept going that way.

I had thought it was in the temperature of brooders year before, and I was testing this, all three just the same. How are the hens on just the same feed in a small coop like Hunter used to use? One hen lost every one in five days; other hen raised nine fine birds. In ten days brooders were empty—not one left.

We took the brooders out in the sun and scalded them out, and used lye to wash them. Then put in 1½ per cent carbolic acid to rinse out with, and let them sun every day for a week. We scraped out and put in fresh dirt on floor of house, replaced brooders, went to barn and got chaff and alfalfa leaves out of floor and put in brooders, and they looked so clean and neat. Then Mrs. S. and I made a trip over to Walla Walla to look around. Two men over there were in the business. One was raising White Leghorns and only losing two or three out of a hundred. He thought it was the water or the bread crumbs. He fed Chamberlain's chick feed, (I got some). The other man thought it in stock.

We came home tired after our 40 mile drive. We had some eggs that would hatch Thursday, so we took out ten eggs and placed them under a hen that had been sitting a week. About 160 hatched out of 185 eggs; six were crippled. Two brooders were filled, 50 each; the rest we gave to hens. Run both brooders at 95; fed the chick feed to one lot, and the others a bread made of bran, shorts, corn meal, bread crumbs and infertile eggs in it, baked half a day. Put lime water in the water, which was taken out of a little creek which is a mountain stream, and no alkali in it. Afternoon they had skim milk. They did splendidly first four days, while the hens' were dying. On the fifth day three died in brooders. By the twelfth day there were seven left, and three left with hens.

We began to set hens and raised about 100. A neighbor came along and said: "If you will hatch me some I'll try it." He got 24 dozen B. Leghorn eggs. I selected them out and put 243 in incubator. We hatched out 187. He let me take the 87, and we raised them. Last week we hatched 177. Two hens hatched same time, same kind of eggs. We placed the 177 in three brooders. They are eight days old, and we have lost 28. For the last three days brooders have been about 90 to 92. The chicks seem so lively, then I notice they take a white diarrhea, hug the heat, and die in three or four hours. One that is strong in

Chick Manna

Raise Every Chick You Hatch

Feed F. P. C. Chick Manna to your chicks for the first ten days.

After that use Cyphers' Chick Food. They will grow strong quickly and you'll be free from lots of chick troubles.

Roup cures should be kept on hand to use immediately upon first indication of this most common and deadly poultry disease.

Poultry Supply Book

Illustrated. Send for it, free, to find out about poultry supplies of any kind.

JOHNSON & STOKES Dept. I.

217-219 Market Street

Philadelphia

90 PER CENT Fertility GUARANTEED.

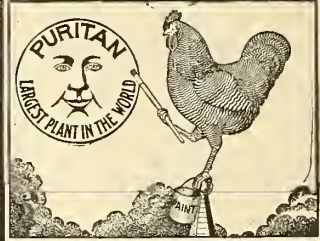
Whitest of White

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Winners of 3 Silver Cups

Eggs \$3 a sit.; \$15 per 100.

E. F. CONNESS,
Mattapan, Mass.



OUR CATALOGUE SHOWS

America's Largest

and Best Poultry Plant.

How to make Poultry Keeping Pay. How to raise chicks with smallest loss. How to construct the most scientific and up-to-date Poultry Houses, Brooder Houses, Feed Houses, Incubator Houses, Yards and Colony Houses.

How to check the death rate of your little chicks, and at once.

HOW WE HAVE ACHIEVED OUR SUCCESS

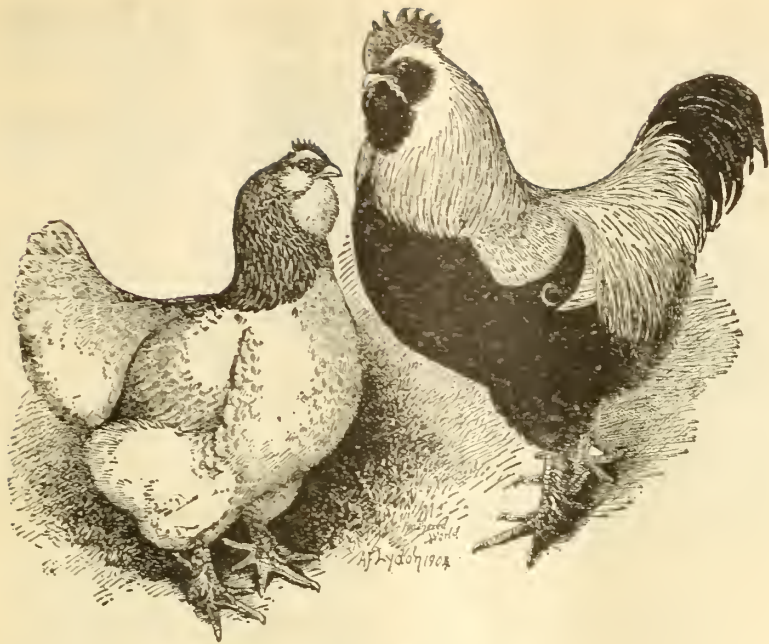
This is a mine of other useful information that you can get nowhere else. No such variety is offered in any poultry book or magazine. Also scores of most beautiful half-tone pictures of the famous

PURITAN PLANT.

This catalogue is free. Write today. Puritan Poultry Farm and Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.



To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.



Salmon Favorolles.
Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

morning will be dead at night. Hens on same feed have not lost one.

I do not air eggs first week only while turning, after that I do considerable. There is no one here that can tell me what to do or the cause, and I have not discovered it yet. Can you or any reader of F.-P.? Our experiment station cannot tell me. Two years ago I got a lot of eggs. I picked up a few at each farm and hatched them, not a very good hatch, but these chicks died just the same way, hng the heat and have a white diarrhoea. I set two hens, and when they hatch I shall place them in the brooder and try it. I believe the eggs are not hatched properly; but why do I get such batches if not? Are they overfed? Is three teaspoonfuls too much for 50 chicks four times a day, say of any standard chick feed? They never seem to drink to excess. I just came in from brooders; put a little feed in chaff, and how they scratch, and by night some will be dead. I wrote to Mr. Hodgson and he did not know. Wrote to Cyphers Co., — said it was just some little thing I had not caught yet. I thought I had caught it rather bad. J. S. S.

I presume that the reply given by the Cyphers Co., while not satisfactory is correct. It is altogether probable that all the trouble is due to some little point Mr. S. has not given proper attention, and which might never suggest itself to anyone to whom he gave a description of his troubles. Possibly the trouble is with the location of the incubator or of the brooder house. It may be that the location is one where the conditions vary with changes in weather. There are some places where I think in any ordinary season it would be almost impossible to start young chickens, though not a hundred yards away they would thrive. I know of a number of such strips of land in my own vicinity. I don't think anyone ever tried to grow chicks on them, but I can easily imagine that one who did might experience such troubles as Mr. S. has had. These strips are low and damp, and generally the air on them at night is chill and penetrating. Some are quite narrow, others wider. One which I noticed in particular in an extremely dry season was at that time apparently unobjectionable for young chickens, and I think likely anyone raising chicks on it then would have had no trouble. I am only offering this as a guess, but the point is one that often has an influence, one that is generally overlooked, and one that it won't be wise to dispose of conclusively before investigating in other directions.

Mr. S. is located in the state of Washington, which has a moist climate. I have never been in that part of the Pacific coast country, but in southern California there are many spots I would wish to avoid for young chickens because the air in them at night is heavy, sluggish, damp and chilly.

Clinch the good word you say for F.-P. by taking a subscription at once. It will be money in your pocket. See offer on page 232.

Eggs at Market Prices Pay.

Editor FARM-POULTRY: — Having kept a correct record of an individual pen for an entire year, as I started out to do, and having sent you the first six months record, published in FARM-POULTRY, Nov. 15, 1903, I now send you the year's record, ending April 9, 1904, which proves, I think, that fowls can be made to pay an appreciable profit from eggs alone at market prices. My year's account is as follows:

14 WHITE WYANDOTTES.	Dr.
202 lbs. oats,	\$3 12
267 lbs. cracked corn,	3 24
178 lbs. wheat,	3 22
45 lbs. oyster shell,	30
5 lbs. grit,	5
44 lbs. scraps,	1 10
12 lbs. sunflower seed,	55
48 lbs. barley,	1 25
34 lbs. pioneer clover meal,	68
12 lbs. bran,	15
20 lbs. middlings,	25
20 lbs. provender,	27
46 lbs. corn meal,	55
Express on feed,	50
	\$15 23

14 WHITE WYANDOTTES.	CR.
Month, 1903.	No. Eggs. Market Sale Value.
April 10 to 30, inclusive,	170 \$2 67
May,	197 2 42
June,	185 4 96
July,	188 4 72
August,	194 4 80
September,	161 5 10
October,	155 5 78
November,	100 3 27
December,	55 2 49
January, 1904,	17 66
February,	190 6 00
March,	287 6 52
April 1 to 9, inclusive,	72 94
Apr. 9, 32 eggs on hand @25c.,	67

Totals, 1,971 \$51 00

One thousand nine hundred and seventy-one eggs, plus 3 lost during year on roost makes a total of 1,974 eggs for the 14 two year old hens, or an average of 141 eggs each.

Amount received \$51; less cost of feed, \$15.23, leaves a balance of \$35.77, or an average profit of \$2.55½ for the year.

The highest price per dozen credited in this account was 45 cents, and the lowest 20 cents, the average being a little over 30 cts. per dozen.

BUFFS

That are buff to the skin and win at the best shows.

AT NEW YORK, 1904,

I won 1st prize on Buff Wyandotte cockerel in strongest company.

My BUFF ROCKS always win.

For BUFFS that are buff and breed buff, write

A. C. HAWKINS,

Lock Box 5, Lancaster, Mass.

As anyone can see I have not kept a flock of "200-egg hens" by any means. I have sold—and am now selling—slittings from above flock at a considerable advance over market prices, and have on hand 3½ bbls. of hen manure already sold to a party; but I think I have obtained a good result from eggs alone at market prices for one year, and would like to see better in the columns of F.-P.

I have previously kept Barred Rocks, but have always had a death or change in some manner that interfered with an average yearly account until the past year. I could have figured a much larger profit per hen had I presented the actual receipts, including manure on hand, but my aim has been to show an amateur record that is practical and not "fancy." Thanking you for what I have taken of your time and space, I remain a subscriber and reader of F.-P.

W. E. CORBETT.

Franklin, Mass.

Brooder Capacity.

Editor FARM-POULTRY: — I have been greatly interested in the several letters comprising the "Brooder Symposium." It would seem from many of the advertisements of brooder concerns that the one aim in offering an article to the public was to produce a brooder that could be operated by a person without brains. Judging by my own experience in visiting a great many farms where brooders are used, I should not hesitate to say that the one great mistake of the amateur poultryman is overcrowding. It certainly will produce almost any or all of the many ailments so common in newly hatched chicks, and I do wish that something more could be done to impress it upon the beginner that one brooder and a six hundred egg incubator is a bad combination. Another fault I find to be very common is trying to save oil by keeping the brooder closed when it should be open. Particularly is that true with the outdoor brooder which, for various reasons, I have little or no use.

Give the chickens plenty of heat and an opportunity to get away from it if they want to, pure air, and plenty of it, a dry floor with half an inch of litter, and plenty of floor space, and not until you have done at least these things ought you complain about mortality among the chickens. If my experience in raising several thousand broilers annually counts for anything, forty, or at most fifty chicks are enough for any brooder, and my advice to one about to purchase an incubator is to buy one brooder for every fifty chicks he expects to take out of that machine for the first three or four times he sets it. That is for one 360-egg machine run all through the spring I would plan for ten or twelve brooders, and I believe I would raise enough more chicks to pay for them.

FRANCIS E. PEARSON,
Newcastle, Me.

Exmoor Farms

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

Get their special mating circular for 1904. It is the best out.

They won on Females Jan., 1904

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th Pullets,
1st, 2d, 3d, 5th Hens.

AT CHICAGO.

1st, 3d, 4th, 5th Hens,
1st, 4th, 6th Pullets.

Their line has won 1st and 2d pullet Madison Square 6 years straight.

And are the undefeated Pullet line of America.

They were, up to December, 1903, the famous W. Theo. Wittman stock, but with the larger room and better care Exmoor Farms can and does give them they are bound to surpass and magnify their old glory.

Our circular, for our prices of eggs, get it.

EDGAR A. WEIMER, Prop.

Lebanon, Pa.

EGGS IN PLENTY

HARVEY'S
CUT
CLOVER
HAY

HARVEY'S CUT CLOVER HAY
Makes eggs plentiful because it supplies the hens with plenty of egg-forming food. It makes dollars for the poultry men. Catalogue of full line poultry supplies free. HARVEY SEED CO. 19 Elliott St. Buffalo

EGGS THAT HATCH

Special Price: \$2 per sitting; \$8 per hundred.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

One cockerel sold for \$50, and won in N. Y. We have furnished winners for the last ten years.

WHITE WYANDOTTES,

With a record of 207 eggs in a year.

Send for circular that tells the story.

E. D. PULSIFER & SON, Natick, Mass.

THE POULTRY REVIEW

Containing monthly a comprehensive review of the best poultry papers published. 50c. a year; with this paper \$1.00 a year. Before subscribing elsewhere get our clubbing rates.

THE POULTRY REVIEW,

Dept. S.

Bustleton, Pa.

BUFFINTON

Has been in the poultry business nearly forty years. We still have the Buffs and some of the most popular new varieties. Will sell eggs from Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, and Pea Comb Reds \$1.50 for 15; \$2.50 for 30; \$4 for 50; \$7 for 100. Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Silver Pencilled and Columbian Wyandottes, \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30; \$6 for 50.

ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON,
Box 677, Fall River, Mass.

The World's Best

Seems just now a favorite method of advertising poultry. This sounds good, but how can

Duston

add any adjective to this to show that it has taken his

White Wyandottes

To produce these "World's best" flocks? Since the New York show I have furnished first prize winning cocks, cock's, hens and pens for 6 of the hottest shows in the country, the kind that have competition, for it is no honor to win when one shows alone. Orders for eggs shipped promptly from some especially grand pens, \$5 sit; 2 sits \$8; 3 sits \$10; 5 sits \$15; or \$20 in hundred lots; write your wants in stock and eggs to.

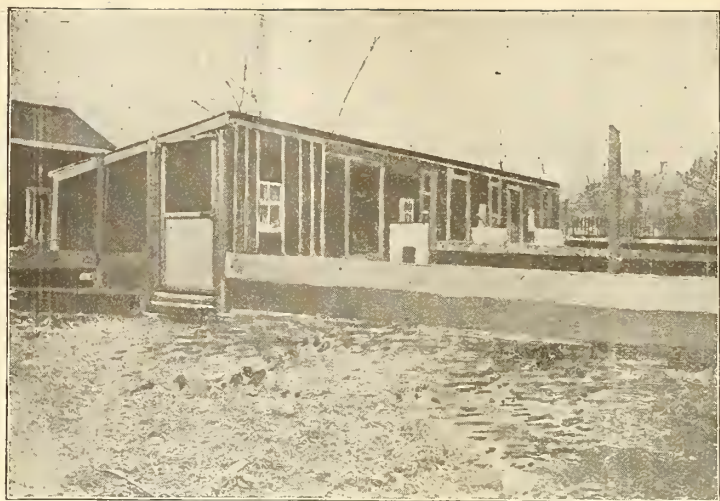
ARTHUR G. DUSTON.

2c. Stamp for Cal.

The White Wyandotte Man.

223 East Main St., Marlboro, Mass.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.



Scratching Shed House at Hazelmere Poultry Yards.

HAZELMERE POULTRY YARDS.

A Providence Business Man's Poultry Plant.

SEVEN years ago a Providence business man, residing on a three acre place in Knightsville, one of the pleasant suburbs of the Rhode Island capital, became interested in poultry. The beginning of his interest was one hen and ten chickens. The interest increased rapidly. In fact we believe Mr. W. B. Richardson, proprietor of the well known Hazelmere Poultry Yards, would now admit that he had a case of genuine hen fever, and that, too, of the most malignant type.

The three acre plot was soon covered with poultry buildings and yards, and stocked with an unusual number of varieties. Mr. Richardson admits to having at one time exhibited fowls of sixty-seven varieties, including all of the best known. That stage of the interest in poultry, however, was quickly passed. There was a rapid weeding out of the less popular and profitable varieties, and a steady working down to a good permanent basis for business poultry breeding, and today the plant might well be described as one which makes a specialty of the American breeds, though not all varieties of the American breeds are kept here.

Mr. Richardson's favorites are the Columbian Wyandottes—Wyandottes with Light Brahma markings. He has exhibited and advertised these persistently for a number of years, and has built up a good and steadily growing trade in them. He not only believes firmly that they are the best of their class, but is convinced that they are destined to become immensely popular as they become better known. Next to these in his estimation come the Rhode Island Reds. He has a nice stock of both varieties, and finds them always in demand. These two breeds may be regarded as his principal specialties, but in addition he keeps a few pens each of White, Buff, and Barred Rocks, and White, Buff, Partridge, and Silver Pencilled Wyandottes. All these varieties he has constantly exhibited, and as those who follow show reports know, generally won a good share of prizes competed for.

Something over thirty breeding pens of birds are kept at home; houses and yards for these with other necessary buildings fully occupying the land available. No chickens are raised at home. All the young stock is farmed out, and a number of the best breeding pens are kept on the farms where the chickens are reared. The arrangements with those who grow the chicks do not differ materially from what is usual in such cases. The grower is assured of a market for all chicks

suitable for breeding and exhibition purposes at a price that gives him good pay for his work, and has also the prospect of a bonus on what chicks he succeeds in growing to better than ordinary weights.

The poultry houses are eight in number. Each is 70 ft. long. All are built on the scratching shed plan. They are 7 ft. high in



Pen of Columbian Wyandottes at Hazelmere Poultry Yards.

front, and 5 ft. high in the rear, thus giving plenty of head room. They are well built, of matched boards covered on the sides with red rope roofing, and on the roofs with 3 ply tarred felt.

The yards are 25 x 100 ft., and well shaded by peach and plum trees, set out some five years ago, and now in full bearing, and adding considerably to the income of the plant.

There is a small cockerel house 15 x 25, and a cock and cockerel house 25 x 100. This last house contains 80 coops, or pens, used for sale birds, and for fitting exhibition birds.

From one hen and ten chickens as a starter the business has grown until now sales are about \$3,000 a year. Mr. Richardson says that since he got out of the preliminary stage where like most beginners he expected to make big things out of it, and put the business on a practical foundation—I mean, of course, on lines that could reasonably be expected to work out profitably—his great difficulty has been to get reliable help. More than once the help question has become so troublesome to a man whose time for ten or more hours every day must be given to other matters that he has felt like giving up poultry, but he has still persevered, and for some time past things have been going quite smoothly.

The plant does a good local business, and could very much increase this if it had more room. Its mail order trade comes from all over this country, with a sprinkling of orders from abroad. Some Columbian Wyandotte pullets shipped to an English customer last fall won cup honors at the Crystal Palace show in competition with Buff Wyandottes.

His Ducks Don't Hatch Right.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—Can you give me any information as to the trouble with our Pekin ducks? I can only get from forty to fifty per cent hatched. A large percentage of these are very puny, and have sore watery eyes, the lids being stuck together. When taken out of the incubator they lie about under the hover apparently comfortable, but not enough life to get out and eat. Then when about a week or two weeks old, what do live, a portion of these, seem to be attacked with a kind of cramp; they throw their heads back as if starving, and die.

The condition of the breeding stock seems to be good, although I have from forty to fifty eggs die up to the eighteenth day out of every three hundred.

I can raise nearly every chick hatched out of the same machines, in the same brooders, with no trouble at all, and get good hatches, too.

Can this be a consequence of inbreeding? We purchased the birds from a former owner of our farm, and thought probably he may have inbred too close, although they show every indication of good health. They are fed (that is the breeders) equal parts bran and corn meal, with ten per cent middlings and beef scrap, about twenty per cent of the whole of green rye. They were fed all winter on cow pea hay scalded for green food. Hope you may be able to point out the difficulty.

F. R.

I don't clearly understand from Mr. R.'s statement how he is feeding. It is not plain whether the "ten per cent middlings and beef scrap" means ten per cent of each or of both, or whether the ten per cent is of the bulk of the bran and meal or of the whole mash. The animal matter, after the ducks begin laying heavily, should be ten or twelve per cent of the entire ration. When too little is used just such troubles as Mr. R. reports are experienced.

It is also possible that the trouble is in the management of the incubators and brooders. It is generally held that the duck eggs require more ventilation than hen eggs, and the little ducklings can stand the brooder a little cooler to begin with, and need the heat reduced much more rapidly than for chicks.

If inbreeding did not show bad effects on the breeding stock it would be absurd to attribute the weakness of the ducklings to inbreeding. It should be kept in mind that inbreeding does not produce deterioration and weakness, it simply increases them, as it does other existing qualities, more rapidly than is usual when inbreeding is avoided.

No good
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without
MACBETH on it

You need to know how to manage your lamps to have comfort with them at small cost. Better read my Index; I send it free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

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is the
Lice Powder
that
Kills.



Stronger than any other on the market. It does not simply drive away the pests, but kills them. Contains no carbolic acid. Clean to handle, easy to apply, sure in effect. Will not injure eggs nor chicks. Excellent for lice, ticks, fleas, etc. on stock. Send for trial package, post paid 15c; at your dealer's 10c. 100 oz. package (by express) \$1.00.

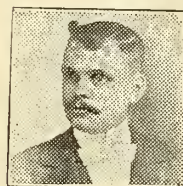
Poultrymen's Necessities.

Our full line of patented appliances, remedies, balanced ration poultry foods, sealed bag clover products, etc. will be found described in Cypher's Poultry Supply Catalog. Free if you mention this paper. Name your special wants and address nearest office. **CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y.** Chicago, New York, Boston.

REMINGTON'S LANCESHANS

There is no better, as their records will prove. Not only one or two good birds, I have one hundred. Stock and eggs for sale. Twenty five good cockerels from \$3 to \$5 each. Eggs \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26.

J. S. REMINGTON,
P. O. Box 136, Greenville, R. I.



IF you are looking for W. Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, and S. C. Rhode Island Reds of good quality and at reasonable prices, why don't you send for my catalogue? Is free for the asking. Won 24 regulars on 32 entries, Torrington, 1903. **SUNBEAM POULTRY FARM** S. A. MCINTOSH, Prop., Box 925, C. Torrington, Conn.

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Hen eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30.

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FARM BRED from generations of **WINNERS.**

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for poultry houses; a low price, durable roofing. Endorsed by thousands of poultrymen. Many of the largest poultry plants are covered with it; can be applied by anyone on steep or flat roofs. If you are going to build, or have roofs to repair, send for samples, circulars and prices.

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WHITEST WHITE WYANDOTTES

That live. They win at all the big shows and

STAY WHITE.

In competition with the best in the land at

NEW YORK, 1904,

I entered one cockerel and one pen and won
1ST COCKEREL AND 3D PEN.

200 STAY WHITE COCKERELS and 100
females for sale.

EGGS from the best and whitest breeding
pens in America. 1 sitting \$1.25; 2 sittings
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make a success of it without long
training or previous experience;
that the **Reliable Incubator and Brooder** will give
the best results in all cases. Our 20th Century Poultry
Book tells just why, and a hundred other things you
should know. We mail the book for 10 cents. Write
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Madison Square Garden Winners. Write
for free catalogue containing half tones of birds and
poultry, and full description of America's greatest
winning strain of Barred Rocks.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES.

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS ELEVEN YEARS
AT NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST SHOWS.

Every first prize competed for but one at seven
shows in five years. Twice as many firsts as any
other White Rock exhibitor at Boston, 1900. Eleven
first and special prizes at Providence, Dec., 1903.

EGGS from best pens, every bird a first prize
winner or closely related to winners. \$2 per 15; \$3 per
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LAYERS

Rose C. Brn Leghorns
32 Egg strain.
S. C. Brown Leghorns
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Rose C. White Leghorns
All won over 40 prizes at
New York.
Barred Rocks (Bradley)
Buff Rocks (Solid Buff
Males).

White Wyandottes, (Duston's) large, stay white.
Eggs \$2 for 15; \$3 for 30. Sure send for catalogue
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Exhibition Matings.

EGGS \$2 per sitting; 3 sittings \$5;
Per hundred \$10.

Laying Matings.

EGGS per hundred \$5; per fifty \$3.

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Box 20, South Plainfield, N. J.



Cook and Cockerel House at Hazelmore Poultry Yards.

The Editor's Question Box.

In this department the editor will answer miscellaneous questions on
poultry topics, and all special requests for his personal views which can
be answered briefly. Inquiries will be answered as promptly as possible,
and as nearly as may be in the order in which they are received.

Blood Spots on Egg Yolks. (P. H. B.)
—The blood spot sometimes found adhering
to the yolk of an egg is supposed to be caused
by the rupture of a small blood vessel in the
ovary.

Canker. (R. D. A.)—"What is the matter
with my R. I. Red cockerel? He has a lightish
yellow growth inside of the lower bill, both
sides, rather hard and black at the outside
edge, bothers him about eating oats and small
grain. Is it canker?"

I think it is. Dr. Woods describes canker
as "an ulcerative catarrh of the mouth," and
says that it is mildly contagious, that causes
are not well known, and prescribes this
treatment: "Make a powder of equal parts
pulverized camphor, boracic acid, and sub-
limate of bismuth well mixed. Blow this
into nostrils and throat twice daily, using a
glass tube or a straw for that purpose. The
affected parts should first be cleansed by bath-
ing with hydrogen dioxide, one part, to cold
water, two parts."

Hens Have Bare Backs. (E. F. H.)—"What
is the trouble with some hens of
mine? On the back, just above the tail and
close to it, there is what appears to be a
mange. The skin is hard, dry, and scabby,
and the feathers fallen out. It does not appear
to be lice."

The trouble is probably caused by the feet
of the males breaking first the feathers from
the back, and when that is bare, making the
skin sore. Sometimes, though, it is caused by
feather eating. The position of the bare spot
will generally indicate to one familiar with
such appearances which cause is the trouble.
When the hens have eaten each other's feathers
they generally pull out the soft feathers at
the base of the stiff tail feathers, and also pull
them off down on the sides of the tail. When
the damage is caused by the male, the bare
spot is usually rather more forward, with the
tail feathers and coverts not injured.

Soft Shelled Eggs. (Mrs. M.)—"Can
you tell me the cause of my hens laying soft
eggs? They have oyster shell before them all
the time and eat it like corn. They have free
range over about ten acres, and are laying
well. Combs are red as blood, and they seem
healthy. This morning I found four soft
shelled eggs on the drop board, and this after-
noon I had a few eggs in my pocket and
stooped over and broke one of them. Some
of the shells appear very light and thin. I am
feeding them in the morning a mash of meat
scrap, bran, ground feed (a mixture of oats,
wheat and corn), cut clover, hay, with wheat
and corn at night."

Under such circumstances as described I
think the cause of the trouble is an internal
one, something that so affects the hen that she

is unable to retain the eggs in the ovary until
fully developed. A shock or fright might
have this effect. Excessive attention of males
and heavy males on light hens also have a
tendency to make troubles of this kind.

On Five Acres. (U. B. H.)—"Is it pos-
sible to make a living from egg farming on
five acres of land? If you were going to buy
five acres of ground for poultry and for a
home, what sized poultry houses and yards,
and how many would you have?"

A big stock of fowls can be kept on five
acres of land, and by intensive methods and
hard work a man can make a living that way,
but I think the same man will make as much
or more, and make it easier if he gives himself
and his fowls more room, and combines some-
thing else with his poultry keeping. The
great trouble with the small farm, as stated
elsewhere in this paper, is that there is no
chance on it to shift the fowls at intervals,
and by growing crops on the land purify the
soil and make it clean and healthful.

I could not well outline a general plan for a
five acre plant. To do so requires an acquaint-
ance with the situation. I would say, though,
that no one ought to buy land for a poultry
plant until he has some intelligent ideas of his
own as to how to use it.

Cleaning Incubator Eggs. (H. C. S.)—"If
eggs destined for the incubator are dirty,
will it harm them to wipe them with a damp
cloth? I have been cautioned against wash-
ing them or cleaning them in any way."

It will not hurt the eggs to wash them if
they are washed clean, and then wiped clean
and dry. I add the last statement because I
think persons who have had no experience
cleaning eggs sometimes do not wash them
clean, and in that case the drying process
serves to continue the cleaning and make it
quite sure that the eggs are clean. The objec-
tion to poor washing of eggs is that it often
simply serves to fill every pore of the shell
with matter which stops evaporation. To
illustrate, an egg smeared by the breaking of
another egg might have half or less of the
pores stopped up. If carelessly washed the
broken egg might be only thinly and evenly
distributed over the entire shell. In that case
it is evident that it would have been better
not to wash. But if the washing is well done
it is an advantage. Take clean water that is
warm enough to loosen the dirt. If that is
very adhesive let the eggs soak awhile—but
never use water hot enough to cook the egg
next the shell. Don't attempt to rub the eggs
hard. I prefer a bit of soft sponge for the
washing, and a soft cloth to dry the eggs,
though I only dry them when to be sold
(market eggs). The eggs I set I wash clean
and let dry in the air. There can be no bad

SEA SHELLS Best grade for poultry
feed. Best and cheapest
shells known \$1.25 bu., 5
bu. at \$1.15. Dis. in quantity.
Sample, 2c. **THE KNOWLES-LOMBARD CO.,**
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for cutting green
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Lowest in price. Send for circular and test-
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1000 Laying Hens; 10 years experience; great
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H. FELL.

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Let people know what you have for sale, and
they will become buyers. Circulars, illus-
trating and describing your breed, \$1.25 per
100; \$1.75 per 250; letter heads or envelopes
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Postpaid, equip. to do it. Samples 2c.
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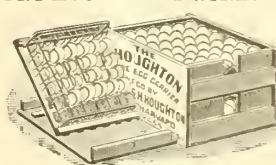
1 36 ft. D. L. System, manufactured by Prairie

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For ship-
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BUFF ROCKS

Will Breed

Winners

This season as they have
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three years I exhibited at
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EGGS \$3; 2 sittings \$5.
From choice matings.

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Again surprised the natives by winning 1st prize, 3d
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Also won 1st ck, 1st and 3d ck, 1st pullet, and 1st
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Eggs for hatching from fine matings only \$3 per 15;
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Elm Poultry Yards, HARTFORD, CONN.

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BARRED, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, heavy layers and sure winners. This is the best month for hatching. Eggs from prize matings only \$2. E. F. Trask, Beverly, Mass.

INCUBATOR EGGS, and new hatched chicks, Barred P. Rocks, Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes. Strong utility stock. G. E. Fassett, Beverly, Mass.

SILVER Wyandottes that are beautiful, typical and practical, having large oval centers laced with black that is black, free from edging brass and smut. This is why we won all firsts at Boston, 1901 and 1903. They have done the same this year for our patrons. We are looking eggs now for delivery when wanted. Write, J. C. Jodrey, Box A, Danvers, Mass.

THE TRIUMPH strain of White Wyandottes has again proved its superiority, winning the cream of the prizes in Halifax and Amherst, N. S. In St. Albans, in the hottest competition ever seen in the state, eight entries won six regular first and second prizes and eighteen specialties, including the N. W. Wy. club's \$10 silver cup for best exhibit. If in want of up to date W. Wy. cock's or hand-some brown eggs, write W. E. Mack, West Woodstock, Vt.

WHITE WYANDOTTES snow white; Barred P. Rocks, barred to the skin. Eggs from vigorous farm raised stock that have won many prizes the past five years in good company \$1 for 13; incubator eggs \$6 for 100. Crystal Poultry Farm, Washington, N. J.

WHITE Wyandottes. Eggs from our choicest matings \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. Barnes & Woodbury, Box 137, Wenham, Mass.

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BLUE Andalusians exclusively. E. L. C. Morse, 824 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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LIGHT Brahmas, hardy stock. Bred for winter laying. Large brown eggs \$1 for 13. Haystack Mountain Farm, Norfolk, Conn.

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CATALOG free all var. prize poultry, pigeons, hares, dogs, 20 eggs \$1. John Sonder, Telford, Pa.

WHITE, Buff, and Barred Rocks, Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyand., brilliant show record eggs, stock. Write for prices and terms of hatching contest. Southport P. Yds., Southport, Ind.

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O. K. Chick Feed. Just what you want for young chicks. 100 lb. bag prepaid anywhere in West England, \$2.50; send for sample and circular. A. C. Griffen, Pittsfield, Mass.

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FOR SALE—two thousand strong, hardy, cross bred chicks due to hatch May 4th and 9th. Only \$9 per hundred. Order at once if you want chicks. C. H. Horse Chestnut P. Farm, So. Westport, Mass.

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CHARCOAL is a blood purifier for poultry. We prepare especially for this purpose in the proper size for all poultry, at \$2 per 100 lbs., freight paid. Thomas & Bros., E. Columbia Ave. and Beach St., Phila., Pa.

DUCKS.

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS. Eggs thoroughbred stock. We are now prepared to supply selected eggs for hatching at \$1 for 12, \$6. each in lots of 50 to 100. Ashlawn Poultry Farm, Assonet, Mass.

PEKIN DUCKS. We are booking orders for Pekin duck eggs now. Hatches showing strong fertility. Sitting \$1; \$7 per 100; \$60 per 1000. Chetola Poultry Farm, Hopkinton, Mass.

A LIMITED NUMBER Pekin duck eggs from selected "deep keel" breeders. Sitings \$2. Hiawatha Island, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

EGGS.

EGGS that will hatch, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, \$1 per 13; \$6 per 100. W. H. Frey, Box 55, Milltown, New Jersey.

EGGS, Barred Plymouth Rock, Buff and White Wyandotte, from prize winners and utility birds, \$1 per sitting 15. R. M. Campbell, Ellsworth, Me.

CHOICE prize winning Rocks, Wyands, Brahs., Langshans, Leghorns, Andalusians, Pit Games, turkeys, ducks, and geese, fancy pigeons; etc. Eggs a specialty \$1 to \$3.15. J. K. Clemmer, Souderton, Pa.

INCUBATOR eggs our specialty, from Barred Rocks and White Leghorns bred for eggs as well as the show room; \$5 per 100. Book your orders now. J. M. Skinner Co., Toledo, O.

EGGS from strong vigorous bred winning R. C. Brown Leghorns and R. I. Reds, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Healthy stock that will beget healthy birds. W. R. Barry, Rochester, Vt.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. We are now prepared to book orders for selected eggs from high class stock, bred from the best known strains for egg production—White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas. Single sittings \$2.3 sittings \$5; 100 to 1000, \$10 per 100. Ashlawn Poultry Farm, Assonet, Mass.

EGGS from any of the leading varieties—Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes, etc., \$1 per 15; \$2 per 40. Brooder 12 years. Nothing but choicest stock. Interesting free cata. H. K. Mohr, Quakertown, Pa.

EGGS from prime stock at Red Feather Farm. Single and Rose Comb R. I. Reds \$2 and \$3 per 15; Buckeye Reds \$5 per 15. Frank Metcalf, Warren, Ohio.

WHITE Rocks, Fished and Graves strains. Show pens, \$1.50 per 15; laying strain \$1. A. F. Howes, Middlebury, Vt.

SELECTED Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and S. C. W. Leghorns; eggs \$1 per 15. Oak Spring Poultry Farm, Box 476, Wilmington, Del.

14 VARIETIES poultry. Eggs 15 \$1; Pekin duck eggs 11 \$1; Toulouse geese eggs 25 cents each. S. G. Bealer, Coopersburg, Pa.

ON TOP as usual. Write for particulars; Barred Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns, 6 pens beauties. Eggs 15 for a dollar.

IDEAL strain Buff Orpingtons and Rose Comb Buff Leghorns, bred from best stock in country. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock, matter of correspondence. Ideal Poultry Yards, Smithport, Pa.

BARRED Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, bred for meat, eggs and beauty.—Kulp's strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 50, \$3.50. W. T. Foster, R. F. D. 1, Woodstown, N. J.

EGGS from choicest Barred and Buff P. Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes, Rose Comb Black Bantams, Bronze turkeys, Golden Barred P. Rocks, all Pittsburg win. J. H. Lewis & Son, Canton, W. Va.

SPLENDID prize winning Dark Brahmas, Silver Penciled and Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs from very choice matings \$4 per sitting; 2 sittings \$10; none better. F. W. Rogers, 41 Howard St., Brockton, Mass.

10,000 FERTILE eggs for hatching, S. C. W. Leghorns, and W. Wyandottes, first class stock \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. C. A. Stevens & Co., Box 8, Wilson, N. Y.

G. SEBRIGHT Bantam eggs \$2.50 per 13. S. C. B. Leghorn and Buff Rocks eggs \$1 per 13. Pointer dogs. E. W. Hart, Blackinton, Mass.

W. WYANDOTTES, 500 layers, bred for laying and market qualities, \$4 per 100; \$38 per 1000. Silver Lake Poultry Farm, Silver Lake P. O., Mass.

50 PRIZES won in 1903 at Trenton, Hagerstown, Newark, etc. choice Pekin ducks, W. (Hawkeye), W. Rocks (Fished). Sits \$2. Geese and M. B. turkey eggs. Monroe Bros., Box D, Crabury, N. C.

CHOICE R. I. Red eggs, S. and R. C. W. 75c per 15; 45 for \$2. S. C. B. Minorcas, Northrup str. direct, \$1.15; Homer pigeons. E. E. Bennett, Holden, Mass.

BARRED P. ROCKS, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, and Black Minorcas, large, vigorous birds of heavy laying strains; pedigreed stock. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30. Prompt shipment. Sat. guaranteed. E. W. Harris, Reading, Mass.

effects if the eggs are clean. There may be a slight staining of the shell, which is of no consequence when the eggs are to be incubated, but does not look well on eggs offered for sale. If many soiled eggs are to be washed use small quantities of water, and change often. Using water that has become thick with the stuff washed off the eggs causes most of the trouble which makes some warn against washing eggs.

Keeping Clover Before Chicks. (G. C. P.)—"What do you think about having steamed clover before chicks pretty near all the time? I never fed it to chicks until this year, and they seem to crave it, though they have plenty of other food in litter. Do you think they can eat too much, provided they have plenty of good grain? I have given it to them when two days old."

There is very little danger of injuring the chicks by feeding clover, but I would not say positively that there was no danger in any particular case without knowing all about the case. It sometimes happens that chicks and fowls both develop abnormal appetites for some particular article, and eat it to the exclusion of other things. In such case one must limit the quantities of the favored article fed, and must also try to find out what causes the trouble, and apply a suitable remedy.

Soft Shelled Eggs. (Mrs. C. F. R.)—"What is the cause of soft shelled eggs, and the cure for it? I have just lost a fine R. I. Red pullet, and on opening her found that killed her. She was not very fat either. Some time ago she laid an egg that was all white—no yolk. I thought she was too fat, but when I opened her found very little fat. What was the matter? Could it be the rooster? He is of the same breed and rather heavy, but so was she."

It wasn't the soft shelled eggs that killed the hen. It was probably the disease or disturbance of the system that caused the hen to lay the egg without a yolk and to fail to coat with shell as fast as they developed the eggs found in her after death. What that disease might be I could not say. Little is known about diseases of the reproductive organs of the hen. The nature of the case makes it difficult either to diagnose such cases accurately before the death of the fowl or to get practical results from investigations of them. We know almost nothing of their development, and even less of their origin, hence the practical impossibility of making any definite efforts to prevent them. The weight of a male bird of her own variety should not injure a hen, provided she was not much below or the male much above average weight, and the hen in good condition. If a hen is in any way out of condition it is well to keep her away from the attentions of the male, for they are apt to retard recovery even when not notably against it, and they certainly serve no useful purpose at such times.

Twisted Neck. Rheumatism. (Mrs. M. Mc.)—"I have a hen with her neck all twisted around to one side. It has been so for a week. Have her in a house by herself with feed and drink where she can get it. She doesn't seem to get any better. What is the name of the disease, and the cause? I also have a number of hens which lose the use of their feet, but by removing them from the male bird, and keeping them by themselves they seem to get some better, and get around. Is it caused by dampness?"

I am not at all sure that the twisted neck in this case is due to rheumatism, but think that the most likely cause of the trouble. If there is dampness in the house, and some hens lose the use of their legs it is natural to assume that the trouble is rheumatism. Rheumatism may affect other parts of the body, as the neck, and I have known cases where it did, though these are not numerous. I have at present a Light Brahma cockerel, that for want of a better place to put him in I kept for a week in a small coop on damp ground. The bird after a few days began to be stiff in the

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

2d and 5th Springfield pens are among my breeders, 187-5-16 and 183. First cock, hen, and pullet at Adams, 3-4, 96, and 84. "Fray's" shall stand for first quality and square dealing. Eggs 15, \$2.

GEO. H. FRARY, Charlemont, Mass.

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HATCHING eggs—White Wyandottes and Rose Comb R. I. Reds, premium stock, \$2 per 15 eggs; breeding stock. Henry M. Hacker, Lynn, Mass.

FERTILE EGGS for hatching from farm raised, prolific laying White and Buff Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, L. Brahmas, for rest of season \$5, each, \$4.50 100. Lyous Hill Poultry Farm, Athol Center, Mass.

5,000 FERTILE White Wyand., eggs \$4 per 100. H. T. Gidley, No. Dartmouth, Mass.

CHOICEST Black Javas, S. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, each from finest strains in America. Very best eggs \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$4.50 per 45. Chas. H. Fife, Rouseville, Pa.

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SALMON Faverolles and Ermine Faverolles from choice matings \$3 per 13 eggs; yellow legged Faverolles with large mullins and five toes, latest creation. \$10 per 13 eggs. A. F. Melrose, importer and breeder of Faverolles, Goff's Falls, N. H.

FAVEROLLES, every bird imported from best in Europe; no scrubs in my pens. Eggs, \$3 to \$6 per dozen. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

FAVEROLLES, the great French business fowl. Eggs from prize winners, \$3 for 15. Also Silver Wyandottes, \$2, and Barred Rocks, \$1. Edwin C. Powell, Longmeadow, Mass.

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PIT GAME fowls and Pit Bull Terrier dogs. John P. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.

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HOUDANS, eggs for hatching. Limited number \$2 sit. Lawrence L. Borden, Fall River, Mass.

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PRIZE winning Black Javas, choicest combination of standard and utility stock, first prizes at Erie, Pa., this winter. Stock for sale. Eggs \$2 per sitting. G. M. Mathews, Brocton, N. Y.

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LAKENVELDERS, "Shadow on a Sheet." Wonderful layers and easy to keep; most beautiful fowl on earth. Eggs, \$3 to \$6 per dozen. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK Langshans eggs, from selected stock, prolific layers of brown eggs. \$2 per 15. F. A. Sargent, Leominster, Mass.

CHOICE Black Langshans. Finest dark brown eggs \$2 per 13. C. H. Seales, Leominster, Mass.

WHITE LANGSHANS, for fourteen years many winners at leading shows have been produced from eggs that I sold for \$3 per 15. After May 5, \$2 per 15. Geo. P. Coffin, Freeport, Maine.

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BROWN LEGHORNS, bred for size and laying, and have no superior in this respect. 242 egg strain. 20 eggs \$1; 100 eggs \$3.50; 1,000 eggs \$30. J. L. Smith, Perkiomenville, Pa.

BUFF White Leghorns. Eggs 75c per 15; \$1.25 per 30; \$2 per 60; \$3 per 100; circular free. John A. Roth, Milford Square, Pa.

10,000 FERTILE S. C. White Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15; \$2 per 40; \$4 per 100; \$20 per 500. First class stock, great winter layers, regular egg machines.

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A FEW extra large and vigorous Brown Leghorn cockerels for crossing. Great laying stock, \$3 ea. Grove Hill Poul. Yards, Box 401, Waltham, Mass.

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CHOICE S. C. Buff Leghorns, Howell strain; eggs \$1.50 per 13. Perry Messinger, Sodus, N. Y.

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Arthur G. Symonds, Route 15, Contoocook, N. H.

R. C. BROWN Leghorn eggs \$1.15; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$10. cent fertile. Geo. L. Jackson, Goschen, N. Y.

WINNING R. C. W. Leghorns, cocks and hens. Julian W. Phillips, So. Framingham, Mass.

THOROUGH bred Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, 15 \$1; 100 \$5. From special matings, 15, \$1.50. J. F. Pifer, Hinsdale, N. H.

LOSSOE'S laying Leg. S. C. W. are leaders in the production of fancy market eggs, therefore money makers, bred to be practical egg queens, the kind you need; eggs from selected pens containing Boston and New York prize winning blood, \$1.15; \$2.30; \$5 120. F. H. Lossoe, R. F. D. 4, Troy, N. Y.

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WHITE P. Rocks eggs from prize winning stock. First premiums at Peterboro and Manchester, N. H., 1904. Vigorous, great layers, \$1.50 per set, \$2 per 100. Stock for sale. W. M. Davis, Hancock, N. H.

BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Utility and show strain. Last Brockton show won 15 prizes, including 4 silver cups against hottest competition. Eggs \$2 per 15. M. E. Holmes, 27 Keith Ave., Campbell, Mass.

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EGGS from choice pens of Bd Plym. Rocks, Bradley and Latham strain; related to their winners. 1 sitting \$2.3 sittings \$2.50; incubator eggs \$2 per 100. Rolt, B. Andrews, Boylston Center, Mass.

WHITE P. Rocks exclusively. Splendid large pure white. Choice matings, all birds scoring 24 to 95, by Hewes. None better anywhere. Eggs \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. H. B. Hunter, Tiffin, O.

CHOICE Nugget strain Buff Rocks. Handsome, healthy and vigorous birds; some splendid matings to produce very nice birds. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. J. L. Anderson, Hartford, Ill.

A FEW Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, large, vigorous, rugged handsome birds, \$3 to \$5. Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Box 401, Waltham, Mass.

QUALITY, not quantity; limited number of eggs for hatching from winners in Connecticut's largest show. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, \$2 sitting. Peerless Poultry Yards, L. Box 556, New Canaan, Ct.

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BARRED ROCKS. Eggs for hatching \$2 per sitting; pullet or cockerel mating; first pullet, second cockerel at Newark; pullets for sale. F. H. Wells, Deer Park, N. Y.

GREGORY'S famous Yorkshire strain Barred Rocks, Pekin ducks, Bronze turkeys, Pea fowl, bred 20 years for show room and utility. Unbeaten records; stock, eggs. Ira Gregory, Gridley, Ill.

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FINE Buff Rocks, farm range, eggs 15 for \$1. Mrs. G. W. VanTress, Newton, Illinois.

BATES' Excellent strain White P. Rocks, always win at Boston. Bred white, slate white. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$3 per 20; incubator \$5 per 100. S. A. Bates, Westboro, Mass.

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PEACOCK'S Inevitable Barred Rocks have won 4 out of 5 possible firsts on hens at the Maine state poultry shows during past 3 years, Lambert and Hawkins, judges. Handsomely illustrated booklet tells the rest of the story. E. E. Peacock, Barred Rock Specialist, Box C, Kent's Hill, Me.

hock joints, and in a few days more began to carry his neck stiffly and slightly twisted. The neck sometimes becomes twisted as a result of nervous or digestive troubles. In fact, digestive troubles almost always affect the nerves, and that very quickly, as anyone who has ever had serious trouble of that kind knows. Worms also cause twisting of the neck, probably because of the nervous effects. In all these cases, however, the twisting of neck is apt to be spasmodic, while in case of rheumatism the neck is more likely to be continuously in one awkward position.

Chick Has Spasms. (E. R.)—"Can you tell me what ailed a Buff Cochin chick two days old that suddenly began to tuck its head sideways, and cry with pain? It went backward, its eyes grew wild, and it bit savagely at my hand, had evident paroxysms of pain that came on periodically. I thought at first it was a louse in the ear, but it was not. I have not found a louse this year. The chick lingered five hours and a half and then died in apparent agony. It looked well in every respect, and on examination I found nothing wrong."

Still it is evident that there was something very much wrong, and altogether likely that an expert examination would have discovered at least some suggestion of it. Anything wrong with the chick that caused acute pains might be accompanied by these spasms or fits. If only one chick or an occasional one is affected there is no need of giving the matter particular attention, but if an epidemic of such attacks occurs the cause must be discovered and the trouble corrected. In such case the cause is likely to be found in some general condition affecting many chicks, while in the isolated case it is more apt to be due to something in the constitution or condition of the bird affected.

Chicks Full of Grit. (J. H. S.)—"A few days ago we lost 36 chickens a week or ten days old. Upon examination we found them full of grit. These chickens had just the same amount of grit before them as a former lot of chickens from which we lost practically none, and we cannot understand our loss in this case. Is there any difference in regard to the quality of grit to feed to chickens?"

An abnormal appetite for grit frequently accompanies digestive disorders in both fowls and chicks, and the consumption of large quantities of grit probably add to whatever troubles exist. In case of these chicks it is supposable that the trouble was due to failure to properly absorb the yolk, and that that was due either to some fault of incubation or to wrong conditions of brooding—wrong treatment of the chicks immediately after hatching. There is a difference in grits, some gradually break up, always presenting sharp faces, some are never disintegrated, but wear round and smooth. The former class of grits is generally regarded as preferable. There is, however, no difference which would have to be considered in connection with a case like that described above.

Why Don't They Hatch? (Mrs. F. W.)—"I have had very poor luck in hatching this spring. Nearly all eggs had chicks in them which would go so far and then die. Have tried both hens and incubator. Also my hens have leg weakness this spring. What shall I do for them?"

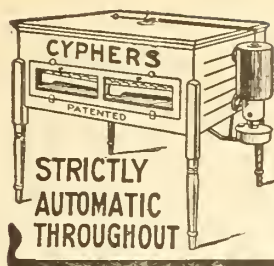
Poor hatches are the rule this spring. Reports of good hatches are rather more rare than reports indicate, for I have noticed in former years that a proportion of those reporting good hatches didn't seem to have "the goods" later in the season. After such a winter as the last has been, it is hardly reasonable to expect good fertility until settled

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EGGS FOR HATCHING From pens containing the above winners mated to produce winners. \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30; \$5 per 100; no one has any better at any price; safe arrival and good hatch guaranteed.

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FOR SALE, 1 White P. Rock cockerel score 924; 1 cock and one year old, score 83; and several good breeding hens all scoring over 90. L. M. Unsoo, East Pepperell, Mass.

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BUFF ROCKS, Nugget strain, last year's breeders and choice lot cockerels and pullets for sale cheap; eggs \$2 per 15; also few choice Black Belgian hares from winners at Pan American. W. D. Parker, Mayville, N. Y.

CHOICE Buff Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Dr. Harry L. King, Wellington, O.

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WALKLING'S red to the hide Rhode Island Reds are first sought and first bought. Eggs only \$1 for thirteen. 233 Wolcott St., West Medford, Mass.

SHOVE'S Rhode Island Reds are winners. Nine firsts out of a possible eleven. Rose, Single and Pea Combs, also 11 Houdans. Eggs \$2 for 13; \$5 for 40. Daniel P. Shove, Fall River, Mass.

WE HAVE WON more first prizes in strong competition than any other breeder of Reds. Don't order eggs until you get our circular of winnings. Stafford Bros., Fall River, Mass.

CHOICE prize winning and grand laying Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds. Splendid color; none better. Stock always. Eggs \$5 per 15; \$8 per 30. F. M. Scammon, Winchester, Mass.

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READ'S strain of Single Comb Reds are winners at the largest shows in the country. They have great size and the correct shape and color of the new standard requirements. Stick to our strain if you want heavy layers and winners. Eggs from extra choice matings \$2 per sitting. Frank D. Read, Fall River, Mass.

RHODEL Reds, Single and Rose Comb. Eggs from stock bred by me for eight years for utility, vigor, and beauty, \$1.25 per fifteen. Walter E. Porter, Harbor Street, Danvers, Mass.

SINGLE and Rose Comb Reds, prize winners; matings are the cream of 300 birds bred to lay and win, \$1 per 13; \$6 per 100. Robert Wallace, Athol, Mass.

CHOICE R. C. R. I. Reds from noted winners. Two splendid pens mated for exhibition. Eggs \$2 per 15. Strong, healthy, utility birds, unexcelled as laying stock \$1.50 per 15. Six Oaks Poultry Yards, F. M. Temple, prop. Andover, Mass.

ROSE COMB R. I. Reds exclusively; at Manchester, N. H., Jan. 26, '04, our winnings were 1 pen, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. Refer to Farm-Poultry, March 1. Our special features are size, shape and color. Eggs \$2 per sitting from show birds; \$5 per hundred. South Side Poultry Yard, Montpelier, Vt.

E. E. Davis, prop.

READ'S S. C. strain. Great winter layers, \$1.50 per 15. C. E. Smith, Box 442, Fall River, Mass.

ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Eggs from my 21 prize winning strain \$1.50 for 15; incubator eggs \$6 per 100. J. W. Osborn, Dayton, N. J.

OUR REDS, Single and Rose Combs, have won 21 firsts and seconds and 2 cups this season, in strongest possible competition. Our breeders are large, correct in type, and positively free from smut or white in undercolor. Eggs \$3, \$5, and \$9 per 13. Particulars in illustrated booklet free. L. W. Bean, So. Braintree, Mass.

SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Reds exclusive, farm raised free range. L. best breeder in Pennsylvania. Eggs \$1 per 13. \$2 per 30; \$6 per 100. Jeremiah Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, York, Pa.

BRISTOL'S S. C. Rhode Island Reds won recently at Hartford 2 firsts, fourth, and first pen. At Bristol won 1, 2, 3. Eggs \$2 per 15. Wm. P. Bristol, 40 Hart St., New Britain, Conn.

RHODE Island Reds. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per sitting. Incubator eggs \$4 per hundred; fifth pullet New York. F. H. Wells, Deer Park, N. Y.

EGGS from S. C. R. I. Reds \$2 per 15. I have the heavy, also red undercolor and extra laying strain. My stock showed by me have won at Boston, and other large shows. Wm. Mill, Montpelier, Vt.

1200 R. ANDS. C. R. I. Reds, a great laying and utility strain. Eggs from carefully selected stock with red eyes, lobes and clean red undercolor, \$1.50 per 13; \$5 per 30; incubator eggs a specialty, \$4.50 per 100; \$40 per 1000. See ad. 2d page cover. F. W. C. Alm, Tiv. 4 Corners, R. I.

R. I. REDS exclusively; Single Combs in few R. C. 5 years breeders of these splendid fowl; 1st and 2d premiums 4 years; eggs that hatch from these prize pens, \$1.50 for 15; \$3 for 30; \$5 for 100. R. H. Pierce & Co., Brockton, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. Reds, Freeport and Lewiston winners, 15 eggs \$1.50. H. A. Waite, So. Freeport, Me.

ROSE COMB R. I. RED CLUB. Representative club for Rose Comb breeders only. State that you do not breed Single Comb Reds. By-laws, standard, and other literature sent free. It is time for the Rose Comb breeders to get together. Address F. D. Baerman, Secretary, Danellen, N. J.

CLARK FARM R. I. Reds are bred for business and profit. The quality and quantity of our poultry and eggs is proof of this. Send for circular to G. B. Clark, Concord, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES; as layers and for quick maturing for broilers or roasters they have no equal. Catalogue free. J. Alonzo Jocoy, originator and breeder, Wakefield, R. I.

TURKEYS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, guaranteed 90 per cent fertile, \$1.50 per sitting, from strong thoroughbred stock; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. C. Adell Kayser & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

MAMMOTH White Holland turkeys. Eggs \$2.50 12. Mrs. Wm. Patterson, West Alexander, Pa.

200 BIRAZON turkeys, bred by 45 and 47 lb. toms, and 22 to 33 lb. hens. Stamp. Geo. Wolf, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

WANTED.

SITUATION as gen'l mgr. combination farm. Understand poultry, cows, garden, fruit, field crops, etc.; 3 yrs. at Cornell Ag. Col.; 2 yrs. practical exp.; best of ref. Address B. T., care Farm-Poultry.

THE MANAGER of one of the largest successful poultry plants, having a wide experience in poultry house construction in different parts of the country, has a limited time he will devote to laying out new plants, large or small. Correspondence solicited. Address Expert, Box 25, Pinehurst, N. C.

POULTRYMAN, single, wants position, 10 years practical exp. all branches. "Hans," care F. P.

WYANDOTTES or Reds in exchange for new driving harness. L. D. Rogers, Bath, Me.

WANTED, active man, experienced in Pk in ducks, for working manager of small duck plant. Give references. L. R. Rogers, Box 97, New Castle, Delaware.

WANTED, steady position on good poultry plant as working manager; or work as h. d. 20 years experience. References. "Mills," care F. P.

WYANDOTTES.

STAY WHITE Wyandottes; satisfaction positively guaranteed. Eggs \$1.10; \$5.00 per cent fertile. W. E. Shoemaker, Leesville, Me.

WHITE Wyandottes, 1 won at Milford, Dec. 1903, 1st and 4th on pen, 1884, 1891. Farm raised brown eggs, 13. \$1; 100 \$4. H. W. Reed, Caryville, Mass.

INCUBATOR EGGS. My specialty, from Duxton's White Wyandottes only. Vigorous farm-bred stock; \$5 per 100. Book now, and ship when required. Will contract for your season's supply. Edward E. Lang, R. No. 8, South Portland, Maine.

WHITE Wyandotte and R. I. Red eggs \$4 per 100. H. T. Gidley, No. Dartmouth, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, prize winning stock, bred to lay and win. Stock and eggs; inquiries solicited. H. W. Britton, Moorestown, N. J.

CHARLES A. PIERCE, Batavia, Ill., specialty breeder of high class White Wyandottes. Choice stock that will please you. Eggs \$2 per sitting; bred to win; bred to lay.

BUFF WYANDOTTES eggs only \$1 per 15; \$5 per 30, from stock as good as I have bred. Look at our show record. R. H. White, Plainville, Mass.

5,000 FERTILE White Wyandotte eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15; \$2 per 30; \$4 per 100, from large, healthy, shapely birds, yellow legs, and pure white; are grand layers of large brown eggs; cockerels \$2. C. A. Stevens & Co., Box 4, Warren, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES eggs from stock that won 2d at Springfield; birds score \$2 to \$4. A few more females for sale; send for circular. Charles Cassman, Chertsey, Mass.

CHOICE prize winning White Wyandottes. Finest exhibition and utility stock. Splendid show record. Eggs \$2 per sitting; \$7 per 10. Horace W. Holton, 34 Wall St., Malden, Mass.

WHITE, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per 15. Booklet tells the rest. "The Wellborn Poultry Yards, Wellborn, Pa."

WHITE Wyandottes, Barnes & Woodbury strain. Eggs \$4.50. R. T. Cole, Marlborough, Mass.

Classified ads. continued on next page.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

WYANDOTTES.

GRAVES' strain W. Wyandottes and W. Rocks are the kind that shell on the eggs, and bring in the fine ribbons and silver cups. Eggs \$2 for 13. Hodgkins Poultry Plant, Northampton, Mass.

MACK strain W. Wyand. prolific layers; good stock, 13 eggs \$1. J. W. Beddow, Penacook, N. H. **BUFF** Wyandottes exclusively. Eggs, 15 for \$2; 30 for \$3. J. W. Lane, Concord, N. H.

DUSTON WHITE Wyandottes are the best. Can sell you eggs from large healthy vigorous birds and good layers at \$1 per 15. Ralph Haswell, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

WHITE Wyandottes. Can spare few eggs \$2 per sitting; 2 sittings \$3. Belgian hares that win; state wants. Geo. Hall, East Islip, N. Y.

JUST THE TIME to buy a cockerel, hen, pullet or pen of L. H. Brown, Lunenburg, Mass., breeder of choice Golden, Buff and White Wyandottes. Best eggs \$2 per sitting.

WHITE Wyandotte selected eggs from our best high scoring pens mated from best. Duston-Felch-McClave stock. \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. We guarantee satisfaction. Rose View Farm, Brookville, Pa.

FISHEL'S magnificent White Wyandottes. Large perfect shape, snow white. World's best for exhibition or utility. Illustrated egg catalogue. Eggs \$3 per 15. J. C. Fishel & Son, Box X, Hope, Ind.

SILVER Pen, Wyand. Cornell str. \$2 sit.; 3 sits. \$5. E. A. Hall, 60 High St., N. Attleboro, Mass.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, from pens headed by sire of 1st Boston and New York cockerel 1907; by son and two grandsons of Jonathan, winner of six firsts, including New York, as well as my own strain of golden Buff birds bred to lay birds. One sitting \$3; two, \$5; three, \$7.

Dr. N. W. Sauborn, Box 366, Bellingham, Mass. **DUSTON'S** W. Wyandotte eggs \$4.100. Catalogue free. Elmer Glinlin, Taylorville, Ill.

GOLDEN and White Wyandottes, winners of 200 premiums at New York; 300 fine birds cheap. Eggs from grand matings 13 for \$3; 25 for \$5. C. H. Ira C. Keller, Prospect, Ohio.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively. Large, vigorous stock. Eggs \$1 per sit.; \$4.50 per 100. One 220 egg Cyphers incub. used one season, first class condition, \$20. A. W. Hunsberger, So. Hatfield, Pa.

EGGS from prize matings White and Buff Wyandottes \$2 per 15; incubator eggs \$5 per 100. C. D. Hatch, Shelton, Conn.

SILVER PENCILED Wyandottes, pen headed by 1st prize cockerel. Sitting \$3. R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds sitting \$1. J. L. Phillips, Sterling St., Kingston, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL Silver Wyand. Have bred them exclusively 10 years, and few exceed my show record; 3 choice matings which should produce grand birds. Eggs \$2.50 per 15. R. G. Williams, Barre, Mass.

There Is An Advantage

In getting eggs from hardy stock that has always had fine range, and never been neglected. **THE CHICKS LIVE.** White Wyandotte eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Dr. NOTAGE, Goshen, Mass.

ORR'S CHICK FOOD

Made from selected grain; chicks will grow quick and strong; it keeps them jumping; write for prices. D. LINCOLN ORR, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

NETTLETON'S

LT. BRAHMAS

Winners of the Blue at many exhibitions. Size and quality is what I have.

Choice birds for sale at fair prices for quality. Eggs in season \$3 per 15; strictly fresh laid incubator eggs a specialty, \$6 per 100.

C. P. NETTLETON, Box 159, Shelton, Conn.



ORR'S WYANDOTTES

Famous the Country Over.

Silvers for 24 years, (Now 10 pens)

Whites for 8 years, (Now 9 pens)

Partridge for 5 years, (Now 5 pens)

Also GOLDENS, BUFFS, BLACKS, SILVER PENCILED, and Five Grand PENS BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Prize winners at leading shows, N. Y., Phila., Pan-American, Hagerstown, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Chicago in our 35 yards.

Eggs \$1.50, \$2, \$3 and \$5 per sitting.

Booklet Free if you name your variety.

T. E. ORR, Box 707, Beaver, Pa.

Buff Leghorns

EXHIBITION MATINGS

Eggs \$2 per sitting; 3 sittings \$5; per hundred \$10.

LAYING MATINGS

Eggs per hundred \$5; per fifty \$3.

Onalake Poultry Farm,

South Plainfield, N. J.

Box 20, C. A. DURLING, Mgr.

spring weather. I cannot explain—nor can anyone else—just how and why even the best of care of fowls confined to the houses during winter, fails, as a rule, to give satisfactory fertility, but we all know that it is so, and that poor fertility is to be expected this spring. The remedy is to keep the birds outdoors as much as possible, to have the houses dry and well ventilated, to feed grain in deep loose clean litter, and to reduce the mash, or even omit it altogether. When hens have a good run in spring, with plenty of tender green stuff and juicy worms and bugs in abundance, the mash is better left out.

The leg weakness mentioned is probably rheumatic. A good deal of these spring rheumatic troubles comes from unnecessary dampness, from houses that if open would be dry, but because closed too much are damp.

Width of Roost. (D. F. D.)—"Have read quite often that stuff 2 x 3 in. with the edges rounded should be used for roosts, but am not told which side should be up."

The broad side should be up. For large heavy fowls a 2 x 4 is still better. The edges need not be much rounded, just enough to take the sharpness off, and it is better not to have the upper surface smoothed. The under surface may be smooth, and when so, affords less harbor for mites.

How to Divide Receipts. (C. W. L.)—"I have been studying over a matter on which I would like very much to have your opinion. Any way in which you desire to answer will be satisfactory to me, either by letter or through the paper. This is the question: A man wishes to start a poultry plant and place a man in charge under these conditions. He owns ten acres of rich sandy loam underlaid with gravel situated about two miles from a city of 30,000, directly on a good traction road. There is a good house and barn, poultry houses complete sufficient to house 500 head of stock, a 100 foot brooder house, brooders, incubators, and, in fact, all the equipment needed, and the place is all fenced well. The owner will furnish half the stock, which is to be for a combination egg and fancy poultry plant, the manager to furnish the other half of the stock, and the feed and supplies to be paid out of the receipts of the business. The manager is to do all the work. How should the profits be divided between the owner and the manager?"

I answered a similar question on page 125 of the issue of March 1st. The principal difference between the two cases is that in this one it is proposed to have the working partner furnish half the stock. It seems to me that the matter would be much simplified if the ownership of everything was vested in the partner providing the plant. Of course there is an almost endless variety of possible arrangements for division, and often some outside circumstance comes in for consideration. A gentleman called the other day to ask advice about a similar plan. In his case he was willing to take nothing at all out of the business, considering that he would be sufficiently paid for what capital he put in it by the improvement keeping the stock of fowls proposed would make in the general fertility of the farm, and by the additional value given to this and other property in its vicinity by having it occupied profitably.

One arrangement which occurs to me as a good one for Mr. L. would be, if each partner furnishes half the stock, to charge the business rent for the farm and buildings, allow the working partner a suitable salary, and then the partners share and share alike in any balance. In that case the amount allowed the working partner for salary would generally be less than if he had no share in the profits of the business.

Special Notice.

This is to certify that I have sold to the Lone Oak Bantam Yards, Washingtonville, N. Y., my entire flock of Dark Brahma Bantams, including all the Boston, New York and Rochester winners. This is the famous McGrew-Randolph strain, and there is none better in America. The proprietor is thoroughly reliable, and as he has the stock behind him I can heartily recommend him for stock and eggs.

D. LINCOLN ORR.

LOOK OVER YOUR FARM BUILDINGS

REX Flintkote Roofing

TRADE MARK

Will produce most satisfying results if you use it to cover your farm buildings. It will perfectly protect your stock; defies the elements and does not pollute rain water. It outwears all other roofings. You can lay it yourself at an outlay surprisingly small. Each roll contains nails, caps and cement sufficient for laying, together with full and explicit directions. Send for book, it is free.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO., 53 India Street, Boston, Mass.

FRENCH GERM DESTROYER.

The high professional connections of proprietor who gives you "Nascent oxygen" to cure most diseases known to "Person, Animal, or Fowl" why it eradicates disease germs and disinfects were explained in previous "ads." You get immediate results with **French Germ Destroyer**; will cure or money refunded. Price \$1.50 gal. Freight prepaid. Family and stock directions. Sample for 10c, to pay charges.

SOBERINE CHEMICAL CO., 1006-8-10 Market St., Gloucester, N. J.

Tuttle's Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

Won at New York—second cock, fifth hen, first cockerel, fourth and fifth pullet on six entries. All firsts except two in past four years at Hartford. **Silver Cnp** for best display at Springfield. My females as well as males are red—not buff. Eggs from exhibition stock, \$3 per 15; utility \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Send for Circular.

ROBERT C. TUTTLE, Hartford, Conn.

MILLVILLE BIRDS WIN

At New York, 1904.

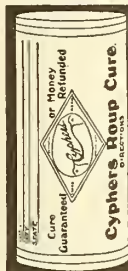
44 REGULAR and SPECIAL PRIZES.

WITH 44 ENTRIES

Of Buff P. Rocks; Buff and White Wyandottes. Our Barred and White Rocks are close up. A few good birds to spare, and eggs from our winners. Millville quality will please you. Our catalogue will tell you all about it. Free if you mention F.-P.

M. F. DELANO, Prest.

MILLVILLE P. FARM CO., Box P, Millville, N. J.



Cyphers Roup Cure

Cure Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

Poultry men and pigeon growers have found this the one certain remedy for roup in all stages and forms. Prevents and cures common colds. Without an equal for canker. Used by simply dissolving in drinking water. Small package makes 25 gallons of medicine. We agree to refund your money within 30 days if you are not satisfied. Price, small package 50c, large package \$1, postpaid. For sale by 2,000 dealers. Accept no substitute.

Necessities for Poultrymen.

Patent Appliances, Foods, Remedies, Books, etc.—everything for poultry raisers, fully described in special circulars and separate supply catalogue; free if you name this paper. Address nearest office. **Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, Chicago, Boston, New York.**

The New Method Incubator

Hatches the sturdiest of chicks, and

The New Method Brooder

Raises every chick worth feeding.

Our Open Nest

Does the work.

Send for **FREE CATALOGUE** to-day. Immediate shipment guaranteed.

NEW METHOD INCUBATOR CO., Morrow, Ohio.

Free Introductory Offer



If we could only get you **REX LICE KILLER**

to make a fair trial of our we would have no trouble about selling it to you regularly in the future. It is the most effective lice and mite destroyer because it is as carefully compounded as a medicine from ingredients of high power and uniform quality. Sprinkle it about the houses, roosts and nests. It will help the hens lay, because it will keep them healthy. Liquid Lice Killer is better than powder and Rex is best of all. If other kinds have disappointed you try Rex. No handling or fussing with the fowls. Sold under a guarantee.

Free Introductory Offer. If no dealer in your town handles Rex Lice sample large enough to give it a fair test. We want your trade and you will want Rex. Write today for full particulars. Address

REX STOCK FOOD CO., Dept. 11, OMAHA, NEB.

Manufacturers of the "Rex" Stock and Poultry Specialties.

PERFECT POULTRY PICTURES

BY SEVELL.

These pictures are **Artists' Proofs**, size 9 1/2 x 12 1/2, and printed on a splendid quality of heavy coated paper. Competent authorities pronounce them to be the most perfect collection of poultry pictures yet produced. Our readers can secure the whole series at very little expense as follows: **Price for each breed packed in a strong mailing tube, and postpaid to any address, 10 cents; or any three, if ordered at one time, 25 cents. OR WILL SEND THE WHOLE SERIES, 14 in all, for only \$1.**

To any Old Subscriber who renews and sends us one new subscription to FARM-POULTRY with cash \$2 for both, we will send three of the pictures postpaid **free of charge**, for their trouble. They are pictured in pairs, and the Breeds are as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Partridge Cochins.
Light Brahmas.
White Plymouth Rocks.
Pekin Ducks.
Buff Cochins.
Bronze Turkeys.

White Wyandottes.
S. C. Brown Leghorns.
W. F. Black Spanish.
Silver Wyandottes.
Black Minorcas.
S. C. White Leghorns.
Buff Plymouth Rocks.

Send all orders with cash or stamps to

FARM-POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., 232 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

[From Boston Produce Market Report, April 2, 1904.]

Eggs.

Receipts.	Cases.
For 6 days.....	32,078
Same week last year.....	49,239
Previous 6 days.....	36,924
Since April 1.....	93,396
Same time last year.....	192,152

Receipts for the week have been moderate for this season of the year, and there has been a steady good demand from regular trade for all grades, with a further slight advance in prices. Best marks of western firsts sold at 18½c. on Monday. Tuesday was a holiday. Wednesday's sales were at 18½c. generally, but at the close the market is firm at 18½c. There have been a good many fair to good western selling at 4c. a doz. under the price of firsts. Other kinds firm at quotations.

Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange Official Quotations.

Quotations at Mark.

Fancy henery.....	20. @
Me., Vt. and N. H. extras.....	19. @19½
Me., Vt., and N. H. firsts.....	@19
York state firsts.....	@19
Western extras.....	19. @
Western firsts.....	18½. @
Western fair to good.....	18½. @18½
Western dirties.....	17. @
Western checks.....	16. @
Kentucky firsts.....	18½. @
Tennessee and other southern.....	@18
Duck eggs, ½ doz.....	23. @24
Goose eggs, ½ doz.....	35. @

Storage Packed:—

Western firsts.....	18½. @
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Dressed Poultry.

Receipts 6 days.....	3,888 packages.
Same time last year.....	887 "

In addition to above, 3,676 packages have been received for export. Receipts have run largely to small packages of frozen. Fresh western fowls have been in moderate supply, and choice lots in steady demand at 14c. Old cocks firm at 10½c. Very little other fresh poultry coming. Frozen poultry has been in good fair supply and steady demand with little change in prices.

Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern.—

Fowls, choice.....	15. @
Fowls, common to good.....	13. @14

Nearby Broilers:—

Choice 3 to 3½ lbs. to pair, ½ lb.....	25. @28
Squab broilers, 1 lb. ea., ½ pair.....	75. @90
Pigeons, choice ½ doz.....	\$1.75 @ \$1.85
Pigeons, common to good.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Squabs, choice large, ½ doz.....	2.50 @ 3.00

Western Iced:—

Turkeys, choice.....	17. @
Turkeys, common to good ½ lb.....	14. @16
Fowls, choice ½ lb.....	14. @
Fowls, common to good.....	12½ @13½
Old cocks ½ lb.....	10½. @
Pigeons, choice ½ dozen.....	\$1.75 @ \$1.85
Pigeons, com. to good ½ doz.....	1.00 @ 1.25

Western Frozen:—

Turkeys, No. 1.....	18. @18½
Chickens, good to choice.....	14. @16
Broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs.....	18. @19
Broilers, over 2 lbs.....	16. @17
Fowls, choice.....	13. @13½

Live Poultry.

Receipts have been light, and there has been a moderate demand for choice eastern fowls at 13½ @14c.

Fowls ½ lb.....	13½. @14
Roosters ½ lb.....	8. @

NEW YORK.

[From The Producers' Price Current, April 20, 1904.]

Eggs.

Receipts today, 22,724 cases; last six days, 120,776 cases; previous 6 days, 119,899 cases. Arrivals continue liberal, but a good deal of the finest stock is going to the storage houses, and with strong or hardening western advices the market shows a slight advance. It is now

difficult to draw stock here from the best sections to sell below 19c. for fancy storage selections, or 18½c. for fine regular packings, but it is difficult to sell at these prices. Under the call on 'Change 50 cases northern Indiana and 100 cases western sold at 18½c., and 250 cases No. 1 dirties at 17c. But these prices for firsts were considered a little above a free selling basis, and quotations were advanced ½c. on all leading grades, at which the market closes strong and slightly in sellers' favor. Under grades quiet.

N. Y. Mercantile Exchange Official Quotations.

Quotations at Mark.

Nearby fresh gathered extra- ½ doz.....	@18½
Nearby fresh gathered firsts.....	@18½
Western selected storage packed firsts.....	@18½
Western fresh gathered firsts.....	@18½
Western fresh gathered seconds.....	@17½
Kentucky fresh gathered firsts.....	@18½
Kentucky fresh gathered seconds.....	17½ @17½
Tenn. and other southern fresh gathered firsts.....	@17½
Tenn. and other southern seconds.....	@17½
Southern, inferior.....	15. @16½
Western fresh gathered dirties No. 1.....	@17
Western fresh gathered dirties No. 2.....	@16½
Checked eggs.....	@16
Duck eggs, Baltimore, ½ dozen.....	@25
Duck eggs, western.....	23. @24
Duck eggs, Ky. and Tenn.....	22. @23
Duck eggs, other southern.....	17. @19
Goose eggs, ½ dozen.....	@35

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts today, 2,081 packages; last six days, 9,545 packages; previous six days, 6,539 packages; corresponding six days last year, 5,698 packages. All conditions would warrant a stronger fowl market except demand. Supplies for the moment are moderate, as most of the stock is still behind time, but while a considerable quantity is to come, especially from the south and southwest, supplies are not especially heavy. Other competing markets continue strong, and frozen poultry is in quite narrow compass, so that with an ordinary demand we should have a stronger and healthy market here. The demand, however, at best, continues moderate, and the moment any higher price is talked buyers go shopping around and claim to have little difficulty in securing what they require on the basis of late prices. Very little fresh killed poultry other than fowls arriving. Squabs about steady. Frozen poultry has a little peddling demand, and prime grades held steady.

Fresh Killed Iced:—

Turkeys, western, young hens average run.....	15. @16
Turkeys, western, young toms average run.....	15. @16
Turkeys, old hen and toms.....	15. @15½
Turkeys, common.....	12. @14
Broilers, Pa., 3 lb. and under to pair, fancy.....	35. @40

RUMSON FARM POULTRY YARDS, WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Winners at Pan-American, Boston, and New York.

A. E. WRIGHT, Mgr., Red Bank, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND AGENTS FOR GENUINE PRAIRIE STATE Incubator and Brooder,

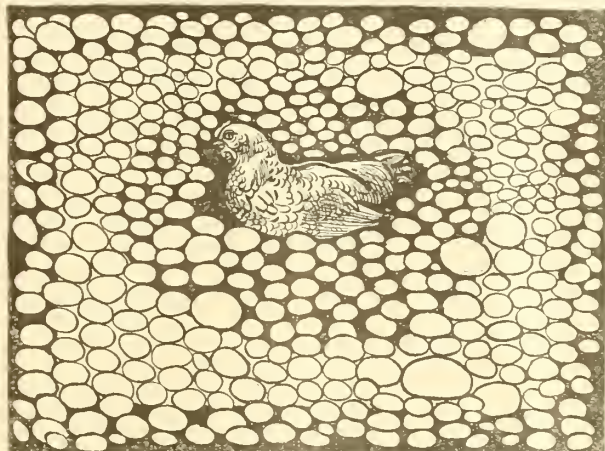
\$5.00 Prize Brooder, P. & B. Ruberoid Roofing, Union Lock Poultry Fence, Breck's Cereal Chick Feed, Green's Chick Feed, Chamberlain's Chick Feed.

Joseph Breck & Sons.

51 North Market St., - Boston, Mass.

FREE CAN YOU COUNT? FREE

A Handsome \$500 Piano, Ladies or Gent's Elegant Gold Watch and Chain, Diamond Ring and \$300 in Cash. SEND IN YOUR COUNT AND WIN.



CAN YOU COUNT?
Try It and See. Have You Got a Good Plan? It may enable you to win a Big Prize. We are making this liberal offer for the sole purpose of advertising our bright and interesting paper, "Commercial Poultry," the leading authority in America on poultry raising and all topics connected with poultry. We want every body interested in poultry to become a subscriber.

Get Your Counts In AT ONCE, YOU MAY WIN A PRIZE.

FIRST PRIZE. A handsome high-grade Piano, circassian walnut, figured mahogany, genuine quartered oak and ebonized case, with carved top mouldings and hand carving on the music desk, trusses, pilasters and bottom frame. This piano has instrumental attachments and imitates perfectly the tone of the mandolin, guitar, harp, zither and banjo. You can get this beautiful piano without costing one cent. **SECOND PRIZE—\$150 in Cash.** **THIRD PRIZE—\$50 in Cash.** **FOURTH PRIZE—Beautiful Solitaire Diamond Ring—one to lady and one to gentleman.** **FIFTH PRIZE—Handsome Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Watch and Chain with Elgin or Waltham movement.** We will give one watch to lady and one to gentleman. **SIXTH PRIZE—\$25 in Cash.** **NEXT 10 PRIZES—\$5 in Cash each.** \$75 TO BE DIVIDED equally between all those who come within three of the correct count.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST. The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan of counting the eggs. Each must send 50 cents for one full year's subscription to Commercial Poultry which entitles you to one free count; \$1.00 pays for three years and entitles you to three counts. If you send in three counts you may be able to win all three of the first prizes, as all it is necessary to do is to send in the correct count and the next two counts on each side of the correct number. **OUR PRIZES ARE WELL WORTH WORKING FOR** and if you are interested in the subject of poultry you cannot afford to be without our handsome monthly publication, Commercial Poultry, which tells you all about the latest ways of raising poultry and is worth many times the price we charge for a yearly subscription. There is no element of chance about this contest. **IF YOU CAN COUNT, YOU CAN WIN.** Anybody having 3 counts may enter additional counts at 25c each. The more counts you have, the better will be your chance of winning. The award of prizes will be made by a committee of three disinterested persons. If you are already a subscriber to Commercial Poultry, your subscription will be extended. Address all letters and make all remittances payable to

COMMERCIAL POULTRY, 56 Pontiac Bldg., CHICAGO.
CUT OUT AND FILL IN THIS COUPON.

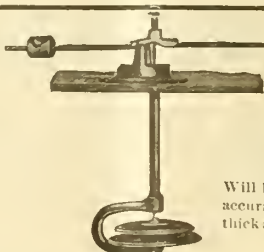
COMMERCIAL POULTRY, 56 Pontiac Building, Chicago.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$..... for..... year's subscription to Commercial Poultry. I desire my subscription to commence with the next issue.

COUNTS.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....



ACME SAFETY LAMPS

Are lamp perfection typified. Save trouble, worry, anxiety. The only absolutely safe lamp made, consumes 20 per cent less oil, requires less filling; special burner needs no trimming. Made of heavy cold rolled polished brass. They last for years.

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H. M. SHEER COMPANY,

Compound Regulators

Will improve the work of your machine from 25 to 50 per cent. They are the simplest, most accurate regulators made. We challenge any one to equal them. Made of best material, twice as thick as any other, hence twice as durable. Made to fit any machine, any style.



Incubator Fixtures. Plans

We make anything and everything needed in these goods; also sell plans for building your own machines. They are complete, clear, exact descriptions any one can follow, and make a success of hatching or brooding. Price \$1.00. If you send us names of six persons who own incubators, we will send you the plans for 25 cts. prepaid. Write for free catalogue—it tells all.

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To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

Broilers, Pa., 3½ to 4 lbs. to pair, lb. 25. @30	
Broilers, Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, fancy	@20
Chickens, western, average run....	@12
Fowls, O. and Mich. scalded, small.13½ @	
Fowls, western dry picked, average run, small	@13½
Fowls, western scalded, average run, small	@13½
Fowls, heavy.....	@12½
Old cocks, ½ lb.....	@10
Squabs, prime large white, ½ doz. \$3.00 @ \$3.25	
Squabs, mixed, ½ doz.....	250 @ 262
Squabs, dark, ½ doz.....	175 @ 200

Frozen:—

Turkeys, hens No. 1	@19
Turkeys, toms No. 1	@19½
Turkeys, No. 2	@14
Broilers, dry picked	@19
Broilers, scalded.....	@16
Chickens, roasting soft meat. fancy.16. @	@17
Chickens, average No. 1	@14
Chickens, No. 2	@11
Fowls, No. 1	@13½
Old cocks	@10
Ducks, No. 1	@14
Geese, No. 1	@11
Capons, 8 lbs. or over each.....	@20
Capons, 5 or 6 lbs. each.....	@18

Live Poultry.

Receipts today 5 cars of western and 3 cars of southwestern by freight and a few scattering coops by express. Fowls are working out fairly and prices steadily held. Comparatively little other live poultry in the receipts. Turkeys in light supply, but quality irregular. Ducks about steady. Geese run thin and poor and sell slowly.

Fowls, ½ lb.....	@13½
Chickens, ½ lb.....	@12½
Roosters, ½ lb.....	@8½
Turkeys, ½ lb.....	@13
Ducks, western average, ½ pair..	@80
Ducks, southern and southwestern, ½ pair.....	@40
Geese, western average, ½ pair.....	\$1.00 @ \$1.25
Geese, southern and southwestern average, ½ pair	@90
Live pigeons, ½ pair	@25

PHILADELPHIA.

Eggs.—Receipts today 5,743 cases. Receipts during the past week have been moderate for the season, and the market has ruled firm, with a good demand that has promptly cleaned up all offerings of choice stock. Sales of nearby stock, in returnable crates, were generally at 17½c. until today, when the market advanced ½c., and closed firm on a basis of quotations.

[The following are today's official quotations of the Butter and Egg Board of the Produce Exchange].

Penna. and nearby, returnable cases, at mark.....	@18
Western, free cases, at mark.....	@18½
Southwestern, free cases, at mark.....	@18
Southern, free cases, at mark.....	@17½

Dressed Poultry.—Receipts of fowls have been light, and the market has ruled firm, with a good demand for choice stock. Choice soft meat chickens continue scarce and in good demand, but offerings are mostly of staggy stock, which is dull at inside quotations.

Fresh Killed:—

Fowls, choice	@14
Fowls, fair to good.....	@13½
Old roosters	@10
Chickens, nearby.....	@16
Chickens, Illinois, selected fancy large yellow, soft meat.....	@16
Chickens, Illinois, good to choice medium sizes.....	@15½
Chickens, other western, selected large yellow, soft meat.....	@15½
Chickens, western, fair to good.....	@14
Squabs, white, ½ dozen.....	\$2.50 @ \$2.75
Squabs, dark, ½ dozen	175 @

Live Poultry.—Supplies of fowls are moderate, and the market is steady with a fair demand. Choice spring chickens are scarce and wanted. Ducks continue in small supply and firm.

Fowls, hens, as to quality.....	@13½
Old roosters	@9½
Spring chickens, choice, weighing ½ @ 1½ lbs. apiece, ½ lb.....	@35
Ducks	@15

NEWS NOTES.

The Queen City Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association will hold its next show Dec. 27—30, 1904, at Manchester, N. H. F. H. Balch, Sec'y.

The Buff Leghorn Club catalogue for 1904 is now ready for distribution. Copies may be obtained of the secretary of the club, Mr. Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. James Cook Sarchet, of Cambridge, O., sends out an advertising card having on the reverse side, in tabulated form, the standard weights for all varieties of fowls for which there is a weight standard. That is a good scheme. People are likely to preserve such a card.

E. F. Hodgson, Dover, Mass., will next be heard of as furnishing portable headquarters for the commanders of the contending armies on the other side of the world. His latest catalogue of "Portable Houses" will be a revelation to all who have not closely followed the development of this business. And it all began with small portable poultry houses.

Mr. J. W. Alvis isn't just the man you would pick out to make a sensation in poultry journalism, but he crowded so much of it into the few short months in which he had full swing that the publishers of *Poultry Life* now announce that he is no longer connected with that paper, while other journals supplement this with the information that his present whereabouts is not a matter of record.

The Cambridge, O., Fanciers' Association recently elected the following officers: Pres., Ross Moore. Vice-President, James Stevens. Treas., J. E. Eaton. Sec'y, James C. Sarchet. Asst. Sec'y, H. W. Dennis. Supt., C. M. Wilson. Asst. Supt., C. S. Kidd. Ex. Com., H. W. Dennis, James Stevens, A. J. Clark, Dr. D. L. Rankin, J. E. Eaton. The fifth annual show of the association will be held Jan. 11—14, 1905. Thomas F. Rigg, judge.

Mr. F. D. Baerman asks for correction of a statement in his communication to the April 1st issue of this paper, page 177. He says: "The expression 'taking almost all the prizes each time' contains an error by my stenographer, which I failed to see in the copy sent you. The italicized words are not correct, and were not uttered by me. The stenographer simply did not catch the right expression. The statement would not be correct for the year 1902."

The Jamestown, N. Y., Poultry Association will hold a summer show this year. The success of two shows at Atlantic City, and of numerous poultry displays at early fairs, and the difficulty of crowding all the shows into the winter months, is having its effect. Whether a summer show, independent of other features, and out of the way of the hordes of summer pleasure seekers, will pay remains to be seen. The Jamestown association shows good courage in taking the initiative, and we hope the results will be all that is desired.

Why April 15th Was Late.

A few thousands of our subscribers got their April 15th papers promptly. The greater number of papers were delayed by the failure of a car load of paper stock, shipped in ample time to arrive before stock on hand was exhausted, to arrive. There we were with everything printed but the last form, and only paper enough for a few thousand of it in sight. As soon as it was definitely ascertained that this car load of paper had been switched off at a certain point and started in a wrong direction, and that we could not possibly get that stock for this issue, other paper was ordered but altogether the incident caused a delay of several days and untold annoyance to us as well as to the greater number of readers of the paper. It was one of those things which would only have been avoided by excessive precaution. We hope it won't happen again. Indeed, if necessary we must take the excessive precaution rather than be late.

EGG RECORD and account book, most simple and complete, 25c. H. A. KUHN, Box 400 C, Atlanta, Ga.

RAPID GROWTH



Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the best aid for growing poultry—a tonic that helps a fowl eat more food and thoroughly digest it, forcing a rapid, healthy growth. It tones the egg-producing organs, so hens lay in all seasons. It quickly builds flesh on market poultry. It cures all poultry disorders—gapes, roup, cholera, indigestion, leg weakness, diarrhoea; makes it possible to keep the whole flock in perfect health all the year round. Costs only a cent a day for 30 to 60 fowls, owing to age.

DR. HESS Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

It is formulated by a successful medical doctor, an eminent veterinarian. It is a scientific compound—a physician's prescription—not a stimulant. 1½ lbs., 25c.; 5 lbs., 60c.; 12 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the Pacific Slope).

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

It's impossible to raise chicks and have them free from lice without a reliable louse destroyer. **Instant Louse Killer** is guaranteed to kill poultry lice of all kinds. Dust the sitting hen and nest, and the brood will come off free from lice. 1 lb., 25c.; 3 lbs., 60c. It is a powder put up in round cans with perforated top. If your dealer can't supply you, write us. Address

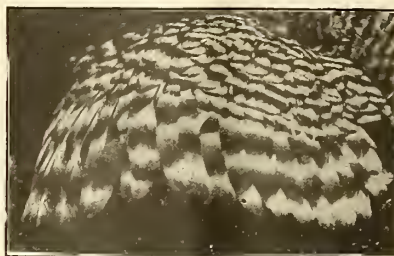
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.
Makers of Dr. Hess Stock Food.

"Line Bred and Pure White"

Young's Wyandottes

Are New York, Boston, S. Framingham, Lawrence, and Milford, Mass., winners. Birds that can win in the above shows can win anywhere. All winners are still in our yards. Have recently purchased first and special prize hen at Lynn, Mass., 1904; also cockerel which took first and special prizes. List of winners on application. Fine cockerels and pullets for sale at low prices. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 13; poor hatches duplicated. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. Young, Highland, Ulster Co., N. Y.



Wing of 1st prize Barred P. Rock pullet as bred by A. F. BENNETT, Palmer, Mass.

- TWO - Prize Winning Strains OF HEAVY LAYERS.

This is the combination we all want. I have it, and you can get it of me. 1st prize on Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel and pullet at Eastern Hampden fall show, 1903. 4th prize on pen of White Wyandottes at Springfield, 1903. Eggs from pens containing these birds and others as good, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 45.

A. F. BENNETT, - Palmer, Mass.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



Prairie State Incubators and Brooders, Prize, Champion, Old Homestead and Russ Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Carbonizing Instruments, Spray Pumps, Whitewashing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Condition Powders, Wire Netting, Dog Cakes, and Dog Medicines, and every thing necessary for breeding and rearing Poultry and Pet Stock. Our immense Illustrated Catalogue gives a complete list. It's Free. Send for one.

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W. V. RUSS, Prop. 26 & 28 Vesey St., NEW YORK CITY.

"WIGWARM" BROODERS AND PORTABLE HOUSES



Are made by Mr. E. F. Hodgson, so well known to the poultrymen, and for 10 years sold more brooders than any manufacturer in the United States. These brooders are a happy combination of hot air and hot water. They are all top heat, the cover being a large circular tank, and ventilated with quantities of pure warm air. His largest brooder will keep up the temperature in zero weather out of doors, and uses only a half-inch wick. They are models of convenience, and anyone wishing a brooder will never regret buying a "Wigwarm."

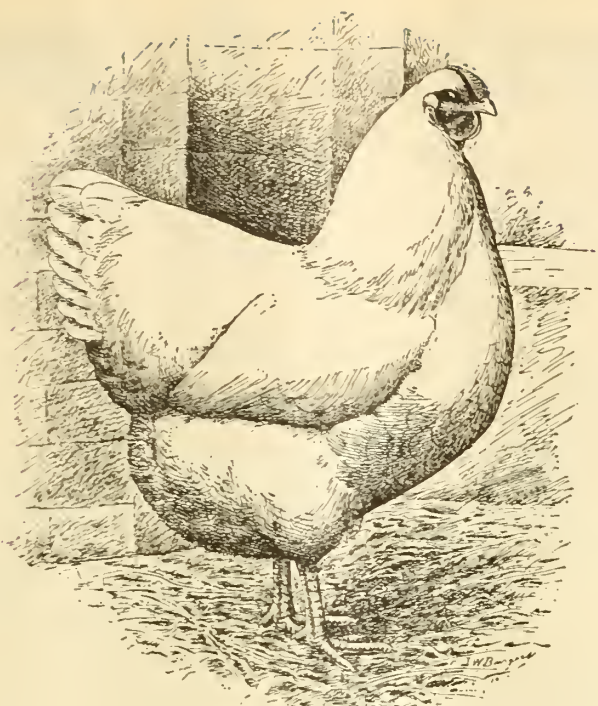
He also makes the "Wigwarm" Portable Houses for Poultry Cottages, Automobiles, etc., and would be pleased to mail you his "Wigwarm" catalogue.

E. F. HODGSON,

Box 25,

Dover, Mass.

To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.



1st New
Indianapolis 1903
Owned by
J. C. Fisher & Son, Hope, Ind.

White Bess, a Winning White Wyandotte.
J. C. Fisher & Son, Hope, Ind.

The New Illustrated Standard.

As all know who have been reading the poultry journals, the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association at Rochester, February 1-5, 1904, accepted the work of the revision committee done at Buffalo in May, 1903. Of course some changes and additions to the original report were made, but all agree that the work as a whole is very complete and will doubtless prove more satisfactory to fanciers and more instructive to amateurs than any former issue of the Standard.

The duty of finally editing the completed report, of approving the details of the artists' work as they are finished, of receiving bids from publishers and of contracting for the issuing of the book, was assigned to five men, to be known as the publication committee: F. L. Kimmey, D. Lincoln Orr, G. M. Curtis, J. H. Drevenstedt and T. E. Orr.

This committee, after doing as much preliminary work by correspondence as possible, held its first meeting at the Arlington Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., March 22, 23 and 24.

As per agreement at Rochester, a committee of representative Game and Game Bantam men, Messrs. Cornman and Rulifson, were present and made suggestions that were approved by the committee concerning the illustrations of their favorites, and these fanciers left assuring the committee that the work proposed will prove eminently satisfactory to their constituents.

The heaviest burden upon the committee was deciding finally upon the sketches submitted by various artists who had been requested to compete. And still more difficult was it for the committee to reject some cuts that had been assigned definitely, but which failed to prove satisfactory. This was done fearlessly, however, the committee knowing from the instructions given at Rochester that they must individually and collectively approve the final work or themselves bear the blame. A total of eighty-four full page illustrations and of thirty illustrations for the Glossary were ordered, and these are divided among four artists, Messrs. Sewell, Burgess, Graham and Schilling. Of course, as is well known, the greater part of the work falls to Mr. Sewell, and the time for the completion and publishing of the new Standard depends more upon the rapidity of his work than upon any other one thing.

The book, when completed, will be very handsome, 5 3/4 x 8 inches outside measurement, and will contain about 256 pages of fine heavy paper of a grade specially adapted to the best of cut work. It will be bound in a beautiful

dark olive green cloth, with round corners, and the front cover will be handsomely embossed with a design appropriate to poultry, the lettering in gold.

No less than a dozen different publishing houses expressed a desire to hold on the work, and complete specifications, together with a bound dummy of the exact size of the book have been submitted to each firm, so that all may bid on exactly the same basis. One clause of the specifications provides that before any printing is done an extra set of copper faced electrotypes covering every page of the book is to be furnished the association, so that in case of fire destroying one set the other set may be saved.

Sealed bids are to reach the secretary at Beaver, Pa., on or before April 25th, and on April 29th the publication committee will meet at the Arlington Hotel, Buffalo, to open the bids, and if satisfactory to award the contract.

It is expected that the first section of the book can be put to press in June and the last section in August, but owing to much work yet to be done on the illustrations and the great necessity for care in the completion of all details, there is no hope of getting the book in the hands of purchasers before September, and possibly not before October. In the meantime, that is, until the new Standard is put upon the market, the 1903 edition will continue to be the rule for judges placing awards. A few copies of this edition still remain. Those who wish copies should order at once, either through this journal or from the secretary.

In this connection allow me to say to your readers that the official proceedings of the Indianapolis and Rochester meetings are now in the hands of the printers, but cannot be completed for some days. A full list of all life and annual members will be included. Many annual members who have joined within the past year should remit me \$5 at once and have their names transferred to the life list, thus saving all further trouble and expense.

All who have applied for membership since the Rochester meeting will be listed in the proceedings in the same way as was done last year. Send on your \$10 for life membership and you will always be glad to say, "I became a member of the American Poultry Association the year the Illustrated Standard was published." T. E. ORR, Sec'y-Treas.

Beaver, Pa.

WHITE ROCKS

THAT
STAY WHITE.

They have won at New York, Boston, and America's greatest shows for 20 years. They have the size and snow white plumage, with small combs, and ideal form.

For quality in White Rocks write
A. C. HAWKINS,
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Buy Direct
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We offer a greater variety of high class carriages, harness, etc., than can be found at any dealers, and save you 1/2 on your purchase. We refund money and pay freight both ways if goods are not satisfactory. Write for our free illustrated catalogue.

McELHENY'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

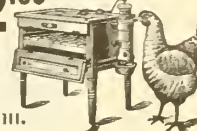
200-EGG STRAIN. ARE BRED TO LAY.

At the same time fancy points have not been lost sight of. 250 choice females mated up for best results. Eggs from prize matings \$2.50 per 15; \$4 per 30; \$5 per 100. From utility stock \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$5 per 100. Address,

FRANK L. McELHENY, L Box 700, Cuba, N. Y.

200-Egg Incubator For \$12.80 Fully Guaranteed

The wonderful simplicity of the **Wooden Hen** and the greatly increased production forced by its immense sales, makes it possible to offer this perfect hatcher for **\$12.80**. Self regulating and guaranteed to hatch as large a percentage of eggs as any other hatcher at any price. Send for the free illustrated catalogue with 14 colored views. **CEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**



MAMMOTH INCUBATOR.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD. At Niagara Hatchery. Young Chicks Just Hatched. HOLDS 10,000 EGGS.

From { Barred and White Rocks,
Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns,
Single Comb Buff and Brown Leghorns, } **15 cents each.**

Or send us your eggs and we will hatch the chicks and return to you for 2 cents each egg set. Circular free. Order early.

W. J. CURTISS, Box A, Ransomville, N. Y.

Descriptive Circulars and Price List cheerfully furnished on application.

EGG CARRIERS.

THE NEW ENGLAND BOX CO., GREENFIELD, MASS.

Fogg's S. C. W. Leghorns.

BEAUTY AND UTILITY.

Eggs from yards especially mated for size and vigor—large eggs—\$2 for 15; \$3 for 30; \$4 for 45. Prize matings \$3 per setting; \$5 for two.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YARDS, Waltham, Mass.
C. J. FOGG, Proprietor.

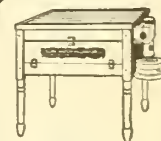
PROFITABLE "PEEPERS"

Welcome sounds—the first faint "peeps" from cracking shells—heard coming from the evenly heated egg chamber of the

Sure Hatch Incubator

Those sounds mean money profit for the owner. A Sure Hatch starts chicks in life with strong lungs, solid bodies and good constitutions. Our free catalogue A 32 tells how. Write now.

Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb., or Indianapolis, Ind.



I CHALLENGE

The world to produce a brooder that is as easy to take care of, or that will give as good satisfaction as the "Prize Brooder."

Send for free 1904 Catalogue.

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Boston, Mass.
Agents for New England States.

A. S. WHITNEY.

Gouverneur, N. Y.

CYPHERS

Put up in sealed bags. Get the genuine.

Ready-Mixed Poultry Foods.

Special foods for special purposes. Compounded by experts, guaranteed to contain only sound, wholesome grain and seeds, and to be properly balanced. Used and endorsed by successful, money-making poultry raisers.

Cyphers Laying Food—Positively makes hens lay. Price, 50

lb. bag \$1.15, 100 lb. bag \$2.

Cyphers Scratching Food—Makes hens work and lay eggs.

Price, 50 lb. bag \$1.15, 100 lb. bag \$2.

Cyphers Forcing Food—For production of prime roasters and

broilers. Price, 50 lb. bag \$1.15, 100 lb. bag \$2.

Cyphers Chick Food—"Complete food" for chicks—makes

bone, muscle and feather. Price, 50 lb. bag \$1.50, 100

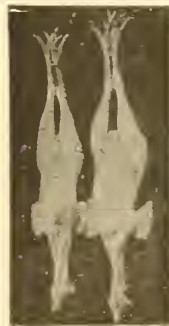
lb. bag \$2.50.

Cyphers High Protein Beef Scrap—(60% to 65% protein.)

Price, 50 lb. \$1.60, 100 lb. \$2.75.

Ask your dealer for Cyphers Foods. Look for trade mark and unbroken lead seal on every bag. Accept no other. Poultrymen's Necessities. Cyphers Patent Appliances, Clover Products, Remedies, Insecticides, etc. Special circulars and separate supply catalogue, free if you mention this paper. State what you want. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Buffalo, Chicago, New York, Boston.



Pair of Capons,
weighing 23 lbs.
at six months old.
Were fed Cyphers
Chick Food & High
Protein Beef Scrap.
Raising Mr. Pratt,
Litchfield, Mass.

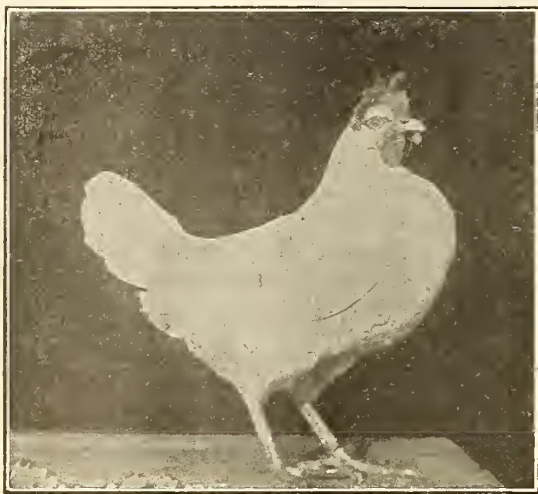
To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

"Officially" All Fowls are Mongrels.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* in a recent letter to that paper makes a report which should be of special interest to poultry breeders. He says:—

"The board of appraisers has sustained the collector of customs at Boston in his assessment for duty of 23 boxes of hens imported by E. R. Clowser. It was shown at the hearing that the 23 boxes of live hens were assessed for duty as live poultry, at 3 cents per pound, under paragraph 278 of the tariff act of 1897. The importer declares in an affidavit that, with the exception of about one dozen cross bred hens, the fowls in question are all of the breed known as Barred Plymouth Rock, and were imported for breeding purposes. He seeks free entry under paragraph 473 exempting, on certain conditions, animals imported for breeding purposes. A further claim is made under paragraph 494, by virtue of which 'birds and land and water fowls' are free. The board in its decision says:

"We do not think that a review of the various tariff laws, and the practical construction given them, war-



First S. C. White Leghorn Pulle' at Stamford, Conn.
West Mountain Poultry Yards, Naugatuck, Conn.

rants us in holding that fowls, including Plymouth Rock hens, were intended to be admitted free of duty under the provisions of paragraph 473. We think the word "animal" in paragraph 473 should be limited in its application to such animals as horses, cattle, sheep and swine. In *Reiche vs. Smythe*, the supreme court, construing the word 'animals,' as used in a provision of the tariff of 1866, in the light of acts in pari materia, said: 'It is quite manifest that Congress, adopting the popular signification of the word animals, applied it to quadrupeds, and placed birds and fowls in a different classification.' This accords with the construction given the law by the administrative officers of the government.

"Aside from the above reasons, which we deem conclusive, it is to be observed that Plymouth Rock fowls, while a well known breed, do not appear to be a recognized breed within the meaning of the statute, nor duly registered in the book of record established for that breed. The law provides that 'the secretary of agriculture shall determine and certify to the secretary of the treasury what are recognized breeds and pure bred animals under the provisions of the paragraph.' The list of recognized books of register issued by the secretary of the treasury on April 24, 1903, does not include books of fancy fowls, but is restricted to domestic quadrupeds, viz., horses, asses, cattle, sheep, swine, dogs and cats. The importer in his protest admits that the provisions in paragraph 473 relating to proof of pedigree are impossible of fulfillment in his case.

"In their construction of this law, it appears that the board and the treasury department have uniformly regarded proof of pedigree in the form prescribed by the statute as a condition precedent to free entry. There is no intent apparent in the law to exempt other breeding animals than those registered in books of record duly recognized by the secretary of agriculture. In T. D., 10718, the department held that pure blooded Dorset-Horn ewes, a well known breed, but for which there was no existing book of record, could not be admitted free; and in T. D., 24337, it advised a collector that jacks and jennets registered in Italian stud books were not

entitled to free entry because of the refusal of the secretary of agriculture to recognize such stud books. The last regulations of the department on the subject, issued April 24, 1903, contain the following provision:

"Unless the certificate of record and pedigree herein provided for is produced, the animal shall be considered dutiable as not being pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed, and under no circumstances will officers of the customs accept certificates of record issued from books other than those mentioned in the accompanying list."

"Attention was called to a treasury department letter of March 14, 1899, announcing that 'fowls of pure breed do not require certificates

of record in order to entitle them to free entry, other evidence being satisfactory.' The board construes the later regulations of the department to be controlling, however, and to work a revocation of that letter or order, especially in view of the uniform course of the decisions. The term poultry' in paragraph 278 is clearly

a narrower designation of barnyard fowl than 'birds and land and water fowls' in paragraph 494, and it was so held in the board decision."

The position of the board may be legally and technically correct, but everyone who knows anything about pure bred fowls and the circumstances of their breeding will see at once that this is a case where there should be an exception made, or better that there should be a special classification for poultry for breeding purposes. As the law now stands there is no regulation in it in regard to fowls for breeding, and the treasury ruling is simply excluding the fowls from a classification in which they apparently do not belong. To that no one can reasonably take exception. When, however, the fowls excluded from a classification favorable to importers because not technically within the provisions for that class are forced into a classification in which they just as evidently do not belong, which classification is unfavorable to the importer it seems to us that something ought to be done.

The officials, it is to be presumed, must either put the fowls in some classification or not admit them at all. As between these alternatives the course they take is undoubtedly the best. But it seems to us that when a deficiency of this kind is discovered in a law the department which has to administer it ought to make an effort to have the error rectified, or at least bring it to the attention of the law making body. Failing such action as this the breeders ought to give the matter their attention. Naturally a representative national poultry association—if such existed—would interest itself in such a matter, and there is little doubt that such general and concerted pressure as might be brought to bear on members of congress if the poultry interests were well organized would be fruitful of results.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas
Single Comb Black Minorcas
Silver Laced Wyandottes

Eggs \$2 per sitting; 3 sittings \$5; per hundred \$10.

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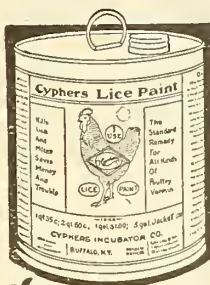
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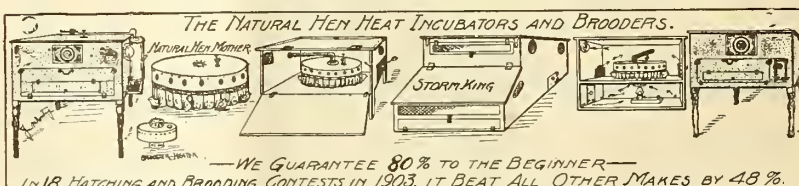
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Does Kill Lice, Mites and all insect pests. It never fails. Perfectly safe; easy to use; **Extra Strong; a little of it goes a long ways** because it is guaranteed free from all adulteration. **Save your fowls—increase your profits. Ask your dealer for CYPHERS** and take no other. Full and easy directions on each package. Agents wanted.

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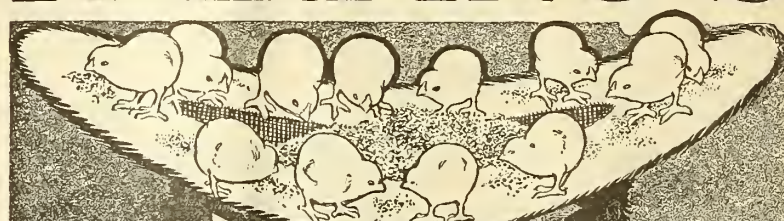
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U. S. A.

To say, when writing Advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you—please them—and help us.

Why Do Fowls Decrease in Size?

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—A year ago last fall I bought a pen of six Brown Leghorn pullets and cockerel. I lost one pullet; the others grew well, and laid all winter. Last spring we set 132 eggs from them, and every egg proved fertile, and all hatched but three which were crushed by the hens just before the chick broke the shell. Most every hen hatched every egg under her. They did well. Only a small number—I think three—sickened and died; others were stepped on by the hens or picked to death by them when the chicks got into the wrong coops. We at last gave them free range and they began to mysteriously disappear until only 80 were left, when we began to watch in earnest for the thief, but not until the number dwindled to 40 did we find out the cause, which proved to be our neighbor's dog. One can imagine how aggravated we were.

Out of the 40 left there were but 13 pullets, and we saved three of the cockerels. Now those pullets are pretty, active and perfectly healthy, and good layers, but they are much smaller than the present stock. If the chicks from these are as much smaller than these are in proportion to the old ones our next chick will be bantams.

What can I do to increase the size in this year's chicks? I want them especially for the white eggs, but the eggs are small too. What was the cause of the diminished size? Was it because the eggs were from stock too young, and if I use the same stock again—which is now two years old—would I get better size?

N. I. P.

I suspect that the trouble was with the way the chicks were grown, but as nothing is said of the conditions under which chicks were kept while small, or at what age they were given free range, I have little on which to base a suspicion except the general fact that that is a very common cause of deterioration in size. Chicks cannot make normal growth if limited too much for room, and chicks confined to small covered runs, as is often necessary for their protection when small, are generally both kept too crowded and kept in these small coops too long.

I cannot tell Mr. P. specifically what to do to increase the size of his chicks unless I know just what caused the deterioration in size. It might be the cause suggested above, or might be any one of several causes. The method of feeding may not have been suitable. The breeding stock may have been out of condition. It may have been merely the season. Last season was generally an unfavorable one in that respect.

Too Intensive Poultry Culture.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—I have 34 fowls, Leghorns and Minorcas, on a piece of ground containing 100 sq. yards. Several of the Leghorns gasp for breath, and their throats are a little shiny with yellow matter, and mouth smells bad. Combs are red; nose seems clean, and eyes clear. I clean the roosting place almost daily, and sprinkle lime and carbolic acid. Am unable to find any lice. They run for shelter as soon as it commences to rain, eat hearty and look well. The roosting place is in a stable, and is papered on the inside. There is a vault there also, but it is boarded off. Do you think the vault could cause the sickness? I enclose diagram of the place.

I get from 12 to 18 eggs a day. The fowls were raised in this place. Have had as high as 50 fowls.

W. E.

The diagram shows the roosting place for the Leghorns right next the vault. This would be bad anyway, but it also appears that the roosts are so situated that the air would not circulate there freely, but would be stagnant, especially in damp and warm weather, retaining there the odors emanating from the vault. While not proof conclusive, the fact that no Minorcas are affected would suggest that the Leghorns would not have suffered if located as the Minorcas were.

Mr. E. crowds his fowls too much, and it is probable that raised in limited quarters and kept as they are they can be kept in fair con-

dition of health and productiveness only by careful attention to hygienic conditions. It won't do to take the risks of keeping them next a vault, unless the vault is frequently cleaned, and by the use of deodorizers and disinfectants kept free from odors.

The Leghorn hens described above have such colds as one finds when hens breathe bad air at night. Pure air is the best remedy.

Will Hold a Summer Show.

The Western New York Fanciers Association will hold a summer poultry show from June 14 to 18, 1904. This show will be held in Celoron, a well known summer pleasure resort situated two miles from Jamestown on Lake Chautauqua. It will be held in the Auditorium, a perfectly lighted hall containing about 20,000 square feet of ground floor space. It is to be a comparison show, judged by Sharp Butterfield. We expect to make this show a great success. Every day there are on the Celoron grounds from 2,500 to 10,000 people. No better place could be chosen to assure exhibitors that their birds will be seen by a large number of interested people. A large number of exhibitors have already promised to send an exhibit. Write for premium list.

Dr. J. W. Morris,
Sec'y W. N. Y. F. Ass'n.

Jamestown, N. Y.

The Greenfield Score Card Club.

At the quarterly meeting of the Greenfield Score Card Poultry Club, of Greenfield, Mass., it was voted to hold the next annual exhibition on Dec. 6 and 7, 1904.

Mr. J. Fred Craugle has been secured as judge.

As there have been in the past some slight misunderstandings as to the aim and objects of this association, the following is quoted from the platform of the club:

"For the purpose of better educating ourselves in the mating, breeding and judging of our own and other breeders' birds, and for the purpose of promoting the highest interests of the club members."

The management wishes particularly to emphasize the educational and economical features of the club, and to state that no cash or special premiums are awarded, the premiums being simply nominal.

Economy has ever been the watchword, and in this the club has been eminently successful, and at the same time has been enabled to hold shows of the highest excellence.

The expense of scoring is borne *pro rata* according to the number of birds exhibited, therefore the larger the show the less expense per bird is incurred. It can be stated with a high degree of assurance that the expense of scoring at the next exhibition will be less than 25 cents per bird.

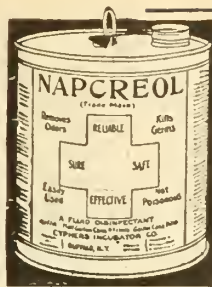
It is therefore obvious that this being an early show, exhibitors sending their birds will have them scored at a very low fee by a highly competent judge, and by their score cards will be greatly assisted in selecting their future winners for the larger shows.

The membership fee and annual dues are very low.

Further information will be given upon application. H. L. Moody, Sec'y-Treas.

Keene, N. H., Association.

The Keene Fanciers' Association was organized April 4th, and will hold their first annual exhibition Jan. 31—Feb. 3, 1905, and the City Hall has been secured for that purpose on these dates. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and letters were read from a large number of breeders signifying their intention of exhibiting. Arrangements were made to offer twelve silver cups and a large number of other valuable specials in addition to regular cash premiums, and everything points to a large and successful show. The following officers were elected:—Pres., W. L. Mason. Vice-pres., W. H. Prentiss. Treas., R. T. Kingsbury. Sec'y, C. R. Spalding. The board of directors comprises the officers together with G. A. Litchfield, G. M. Rossman, and J. A. Reynolds. The following well known judges have been engaged: M. F. Delano, Daniel P. Shove, A. F. Pierce, J. F. Watson, and N. D. Cass.



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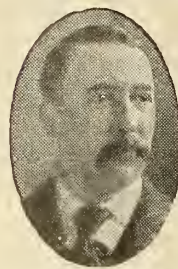
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